May 23rd, 1945

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd
131 Varick Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Fred:

I herewith quote on the New York Cents you ask for. We will be glad to send on any that you may be interested in.

1787	C. VII. -23. Very fine	$100.00
	New Yorke in America token. Brass. V.fine.....	100.00
1787	Rev., Eagle on globe in silver. Cost Newcomer $2100.00 Unc.	900.00
"	Large head. Unc.	60.00
1786	Non V. Virtute Fine	175.00
1787	Clinton. Unc., some red. Page - BUSHNELL ~~Brosbuele~~ specimen	800.00
"	Clinton. Ex. fine, olive	500.00
"	Crosby VIII-7 Olive. Fine	350.00
"	" 3-D Extremely fine	250.00
"	C. VII- 24 Very fine	350.00

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

BGJ:JL

1787 C. VII-23 VF 100—

—New York in America token brass VF 100—

1787 Rev. Eagle on globe in silver
Cent Newcomer 2100— same 900—

1787 large head same 60—

1788 NON VI VIRTUTE F 170—

1787 Clinton [illegible] same Rev
Pop— Brasher spec
800—

1787 Clinton E.F. Rev 500—

1787 Crosby VIII-7
Obv F. in 300—

1787 Crosby 3-D
EF 200—

1787 C. VII-24. VF 300—

Rare Coins, Medals and Paper Money — Bought and Sold

New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.
SUITE 401
1 WEST 47TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONES PLAZA 7-5245-6

January 27, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Eric:

I have been so busy, that I have not been able to get to any of the things you wanted me to do.

In the interum, however, I did a little pedigree work for a client on the N.Y. LIBER NATUS; N.Y. ARMS Cents. I was surprised to find out that almost all of these (8 out of 10) are used, and evidently circulated as money. I am sending you a copy of the list for your records, and might add that Mrs. Norweb has a very good corroded specimen which I did not know about (#10).

Will write to you shortly on all the outstanding problems.

Very best personal regards.

Sincerely,

J J Ford

John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn

NOTES ON THE LIBER NATUS/N.Y.ARMS CENTS NOW KNOWN (Cro. VIII, 6; p.321)--

Research of J.J.Ford, Jr.

The nine pieces are listed in order of quality.

1. Bushnell 888 (1882), EF, ex Mickley Sale, 1867, @ 90; later in Brand Coll.
2. Parmelee 457 (1890). VF; later in H.P.Smith 124 (1906) as "EF".
3. Gschwend 87 (owned by Woodin) (1908). F
4. Mills 348 (1904). F, but different from #3.
5. Jenks 5493 (1921). VG.
6. Ten Eyck 816 (1922) F but flan filed at l. obv. & rev.
7. Warner 2094 (1884). 'Poor.'
8. New Netherlands 44th Sale, 1954, No. 71. Plugged.
9. Stickney 240 (1907). Holed.
10. Norweb v.g corroded

Jan. 24, 1955.

British Museum at fine (photo)

August 25, 1952

New York Public Library
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

In 1787 there was a Mr. Brooks who was a member of the General Assembly of New York.

Would you be kind enough to advise me as to what his first name was?

Very truly yours,

EPN:mdd

The New York Public Library
Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
FIFTH AVENUE & 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

New York, September 2, 1952

Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
315 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

In answer to your letter of August 25th, a David Brooks of New York County is mentioned in the list for the tenth session, 1787, given in the following book:

> Werner, Edgar A.,
> Civil List and Constitutional
> History of the Colony and
> State of New York. Albany,
> Weed, Parsons and Co., 1884.

Very truly yours,

Paul North Rice

Paul North Rice
Chief of the Reference Department

JK:315
mmh

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED IN 1804

170 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

R. W. G. VAIL
Director

DOROTHY C. BARCK
Librarian

April 22, 1954

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores
315 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

We received your air mail letter of the 13th, continuing our correspondence.

I have before me the *Journal of the Assembly of the State of New York, At their Tenth Session, begun and holden in the City of New York, the Twelfth Day of January, 1787* (New York, Printed by Samuel and John Loudon, Printers to the State, 1787).

On page 53, under the date Friday, February 16, 1787, is the following entry:

"A petition of Daniel Van Voorheis, and William Coley, relative to the Coinage of Copper, under the direction of the State, was read, and referred to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Galatian, and Mr. Duboys."

Very truly yours,

Dorothy C Barck

Dorothy C. Barck
Librarian

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY
LANGDELL HALL, CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 30, 1954

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
315 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman,

Concerning the coinage act of Virginia, 1770, I have found two. Both are in the session laws for 1769-70, one is chapter XII entitled "An act for the better support of the contingent charges of government" which includes an article about importing copper for coins and another article about counterfeiting. The act is three and a half pages but included on the fourth page is another money act, chapter XIII "An act to prevent forging the treasury notes of this colony in circulation". If you want only chapter XIII, one page will be photostated; if you want chapter XII, you will automatically get both acts becauses a whole page must be photostated.

Concerning the New York act of 1753, article 35 of the constitution of April 20 1777 imposed on New York, as much of the statute law of England as was in force April 19, 1775, as well as the acts of the legislature of the colony. The official revision of Jones and Varick (1789) became the authoritative interpretation of section 35. Jones and Varick do not include the 1753 act, but chapter XX of their revision is an act entitled, "An act for preventing and punishing forgery and counterfeiting, passed 7th February". 1788 Article V of this act states: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all other acts and clauses of acts heretofore made, concerning forgery and counterfeiting, or the punishment thereof, shall be, and hereby are repealed, except as to offences heretofore committed".

2d
Apr 20, 1787
in 1789
revision

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Little
Treasure Room

ENL/RT

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY
LANGDELL HALL, CAMBRIDGE 38, MASS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 13, 1954

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
315 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman,

As Miss Little is away on vacation I shall try to answer your letter of July 9, 1954. I have the following information for you.

In the 1789 revision, the law you mentioned was passed February 7, 1788. There was a compilation of the laws of New York published by Holt in 1782. This included the laws 1777-1782.

As to the other item about which you inquired, the April 20, 1787 act did not mention the 1753 act, but I have discovered that it was repealed March 12, 1788. That act was Chapter 72 of the 11th session and was entitled "an act to repeal the acts herein mentioned". It actually mentions "an act to prevent the Importing or passing counterfeits of British Half Pence, or Farthings" as being one of the acts to be repealed.

I hope this will answer your questions.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver Green
Oliver H. Green

OG/RT

November 6, 1959

New York State Library
Albany, New York

Gentlemen:

I have been trying to find the source of some pages which were removed from a book. The book was printed in Albany between 1840 and 1859 by Gavit. The sub-chapter page which I have reads "VIII Papers Relating to the City of New York." The pages which I have are numbered 398, 1181-5 and are on the subject of New York medals and coins. Apparently this item of papers relating to the City of New York was published from time to time as part of some historical society publication put out in Albany.

Would it be possible for you to give me a clue as to what this might be.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY 1

CHARLES FRANCIS GOSNELL
STATE LIBRARIAN AND
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
FOR LIBRARIES

MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORY SECTION

November 17, 1959

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Assistant Vice President & Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Ave.,
St. Louis, 2, Mo.

My dear Mr. Newman:

The papers about which you inquire in your letter of November 6 are from E. B. O'Callaghan, ed. The Documentary History of the State of New York, V. 3, Albany 1850 (octavo edition) which contains monographs numbered I - XXIV. The prints, properly identified as to pages are returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Juliet Wolohan

Juliet Wolohan
Senior Librarian

JW:mec

January 9, 1957

New York State Library
Albany, New York

Gentlemen:

I would like to obtain the full text of the Council minutes of the Colony of New York for January 11, 1754 covering a riot in New York City because the merchants refused to take copper money at the standard rate. I obtained this citation from the calendar of Council minutes which you published in 1902. If, perhaps, the Council minutes have been published in full, you could send me a photostat of the republication. If it is necessary to photostat the original Council minutes or type out the text from the original Council minutes, I will be glad to reimburse you for the cost.

This request is necessary because of a book I am writing on the subject of copper currency in Colonial America.

I will sincerely appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

The University of the State of New York
The New York State Library

Albany 1, January 11, *195* 7

Your communication of January 9 addressed to:
New York State Library

has been received. For a full and early reply, it has been referred to:
Manuscripts and History Section

L1459p-Ja50-500(30715)*

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY 1

CHARLES FRANCIS GOSNELL
STATE LIBRARIAN AND
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
FOR LIBRARIES

MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORY SECTION
EDNA L. JACOBSEN, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN

January 21, 1957

Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

My dear Mr. Newman:

I am enclosing herewith an order blank made out for a negative photostatic copy of New York Council Minutes, v.23, p.133-34, Minutes for January 11, 1754. Kindly sign the blank and return it with check or money order made payable to the State Education Department.

Sincerely yours,

Juliet Wolohan

Juliet Wolohan
Assistant Librarian
Manuscripts and History Section

90¢ fee
forwarded
1/24/57

JH
Enc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
ALBANY 1

CHARLES FRANCIS GOSNELL
STATE LIBRARIAN AND
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
FOR LIBRARIES

MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORY SECTION
EDNA L. JACOBSEN, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN

February 5, 1957

Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

My dear Mr. Newman:

Under another cover I am sending you the photostatic copies of New York Council Minutes, v.23, p.133-34, Minutes for January 11, 1754, which you ordered and paid for recently.

Sincerely yours,

Juliet Wolohan

Juliet Wolohan
Assistant Librarian
Manuscripts and History Section

JH

February 11, 1957

New York State Library
Albany 1, New York

Attention: Miss Juliet Wolohan

Gentlemen:

The photostat of the Council Minutes for January 11, 1754 have been received but, unfortunately, the curvature of the book and a light reflection made portions illegible. I have typed, and am enclosing, the top portion of Volume 23, page 134, showing the portions I can read and leaving lines for the portions I cannot read. I would appreciate it if you would fill in, in longhand, the few missing words and return the same to me.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

People were Assembled ____________________________
late Agreement of the Merchants and ____________________
Copper half Pence in payment at any other rate____________
to the shilling and with an Intention as might be __________
some mischief. That they were not wholly dispersed at _______
some of the appeared with a Drum beating before them ________
he was apprehensive great Disorders might ensue if__________
Prevented. That the Person who beat the Drum had been _______
that it appeared by two Affidavits when before the Major and ____
that one Wendall Ham and Mathias Sleght had encouraged the _____
by throwing halfpence among them whom he had ordered to be summoned
to appear at this Board and then his Honour required the advice
of the Council what they thought further necessary to be done to dispers
or prevent the Reassembling of the Mobb and further Tumults and
Disorder on this occasion.

People were Assembled
late agreement of the Merchants and
Copper half pence in payment at any other rate
to the Shilling and with an Intention as might be
some mischief. that they were not wholly dispersed at
some of the appeared with a Drum beating before them
he was apprehensive great Disorders might ensue if
Prevented. that the Person who beat the Drum had been
that it appeared by two Affidants taken before the Mayor and
that one Wendall Ham and Mathias Sleght had encouraged the
by throwing half pence among them whom he had ordered to be Summoned
to appear at this Board and then his Honour required the advice
of the Council what they thought further necessary to be done to disperse
or prevent the Reassembling of the Mobb and further Tumults and
Disorder on this occasion

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY
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MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORY SECTION
EDNA L. JACOBSEN, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN

February 14, 1957

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

My dear Mr. Newman:

I am happy to comply with your request of February 11, and have filled in the blanks on your sheet as fully and as well as possible in view of the condition of the original manuscript. The fault lies unfortunately not with the photostatic print but with the original manuscript which was rather badly scorched in the Capitol fire of 1911. The crepeline, too, with which the repaired document has been covered, adds to the difficulty encountered in transcribing the text.

In an endeavor to make out the few words remaining illegible to me, I have examined I.N.P. Stokes, Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1922 which contains at v.4, p.646, an account of the action of January 11, 1754, but found no clue. The proclamation of that date to disperse the disorderly assemblage (N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts, v.78, p.50) was apparently entirely destroyed in the Capitol fire and thus can afford us no help.

Sincerely yours

Juliet Wolohan
Juliet Wolohan
Assistant Librarian
Manuscripts and History Section

JW:de
Enc.1

February 18, 1957

Miss Juliet Wolohan, Assistant Librarian
New York State Library
Albany 1, New York

Dear Miss Wolohan:

You were very kind to fill in most of the missing words in the January 11, 1754 Council Minutes and, as luck would have it, the one word I am most interested in is illegible, namely, the number of coppers which were to pass for one shilling in accordance with the merchants' agreement. This is essential to my research.

Since the proclamation was also destroyed there is one possibility which you may be in a position to check. If you have a newspaper file of any of the New York newspapers of January, 1754, the proclamation might be published in it and also the merchants' agreement might be published in it. In a description of the mob scene I am sure it will mention the cause of the complaint. Your library, no doubt, has some of the newspapers of the period and if you care to check the matter I would be very grateful.

There is no copy of the Iconography of Manhattan Island in St. Louis and perhaps the write-up of the affair in that publication might mention the number of coppers to the shilling.

I am sure you realize that although the coppers involved were British halfpence, that somewhere between 12 and 15 passed for a New York shilling rather than 24 as might be otherwise assumed.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN:atb

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
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MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORY SECTION
EDNA L. JACOBSEN, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN

March 1, 1957

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

My dear Mr. Newman:

In reply to your letter of February 18, I regret to report that the Library has no New York newspaper of January 1754.

Since you state that Stokes's Iconography is not available to you in St. Louis, the entry of Jan. 11, 1754 (v.4, p.646) is submitted:

"Lieut.-Gov. De Lancey issues the following proclamation: 'Whereas great Numbers of disorderly and evil-minded Persons,(Jan. 11) appeared this Morning in several Parts of this City, assembled together in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, and others have since appeared in the Streets, armed with Clubs and Staves, having a Drum beating before them, in open Breach and Violation of the Peace, and to the great Terror of his Majesty's good Subjects within this City: In order to therefore preserve and maintain the publick Peace, I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council of this Province, to issue this Proclamation, hereby in his Majesty's Name, strictly charging and commanding all and every Person and Persons so unlawfully assembled, immediately to disperse and separate, on Pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law...' N.Y. Post-Boy, Jan. 14, 1754; Cal. Coun. Min., 391. Cal. Hist. MSS., Eng., 612. The grand jury investigated the disorder, and reported that it was caused by 'some deluded People, most of them Strangers,' who thought they were defending the cause of the poor.--N.Y. Post-Boy, Jan. 21, 1754. See Sept. 8, 1750, and March 19, 1754. Hardship among the poor had been caused by the increase in the value of the half-penny.--See Dec. 3 and 18."

The New York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy for 1754 is on file at the Library of Congress and at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City.

Sincerely yours

Juliet Wolohan

Juliet Wolohan
Assistant Librarian
Manuscripts and History Section

JW:de

March 4, 1957

Mr Leach

TR 3 3400

New York Historical Society
170 Central Park, West
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

A few days ago I forwarded to you for your library an article entitled "Counterfeit Continental Currency Goes to War" and you already have in your library the article I completed for the American Numismatic Society, "Coinage for Colonial Virginia". I certainly appreciate your cooperation with respect to these matters.

I am working on several other articles and would like your assistance on a reasonably simple item.

On January 11, 1754, there was a riot in New York City caused by a change in the circulating value of English halfpence. References given in Stokes's Iconography to this matter include the New York Post-Boy for December 3, 1753, December 18, 1753, January 21, 1754 and March 19, 1754 as well as a previous incident reported on September 8, 1750.

Would you be kind enough to copy out the text of the articles in these issues covering copper halfpence if they are short or have them photostated if they are a bit too long. This will be of great help to me.

I would have asked Professor Kenneth Scott to do this for me but since he has been ill I did not wish to burden him with any extra work since he is giving a talk before your society shortly. I have sent him some material for that talk.

Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

EPN:atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN

March 19, 1957

Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis 2, Missouri

TO THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DR.
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

PHOTOSTATS				
New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy				
Sept. 10, 1750, p.3. col.2	$	70		
Dec. 3, 1753 p.1, col.3		70		
Dec. 17,1753 p.1, col.2-3		70		
Jan. 21,1754, p.2, col.2-3		70		
	$ 2	80		
Postage and handling		50	$ 3	30

Pd
3/2/57

October 11, 1967

Mr.Don Taxay
Chase Manhattan Bank
Money Museum
New York

Dear Don:

What a pleasure to indulge in questions and answers with you again. It is a pleasure to help you and it is a pleasure to have you help me.

I am enclosing a photocopy of the letter from Samuel Broome to Matthew Boulton, as you requested.

With respect to my counterfeit Nova, I enclose a print of one side but do not have an extra print of the other. It is on ANS negative No. 6565 and you can obtain it from them without a problem.

The uniface Fugio design is on ANS negative No. 4815 and I do not have an extra print of it.

Now, as to the Immune in silver known as the Dr.Edwards copy, my files show a thorough description in the Cogan Sale of September 24, 1874. A copy of the description is enclosed.

Attinelli, page 42, makes a comment with respect to Dr. Edwards. Von Bergen's Coin Encyclopedia, plate 34, No. 162, illustrates the Edwards copy. The copper restrikes are described in the Woodward Sale of April 28, 1863, the Woodward Sale of October 18, 1864 (Lots 2701 and 2702), the Parmelee Sale, the Whitman Sale and the Chilton Sale. I have pictures of these pieces if you need them.

I would like very much for you to furnish me with the text of the description of these pieces in the April 28, 1863 Woodward Sale as I do not have it in my file.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has a silver Edwards piece and whether it is a substitution for the genuine one which Appleton bought at the Mickley Sale (No.2364), or in the Woodward Sale of March 20, 1865, I do not know. There is much more to this Immune subject than meets the eye, With respect to the gold Immune owned by John Ford, I saw this coin ten years ago, have its picture, and it has never been reported, numismatically.

I do not think that there is any question about the fact that Mark Leavenworth prepared the Nova Eborac pieces when he took planchets from the Connecticut Mint. It would be normal to date the coins, in advance, in view of the meeting of the New York Legislature early in 1787.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

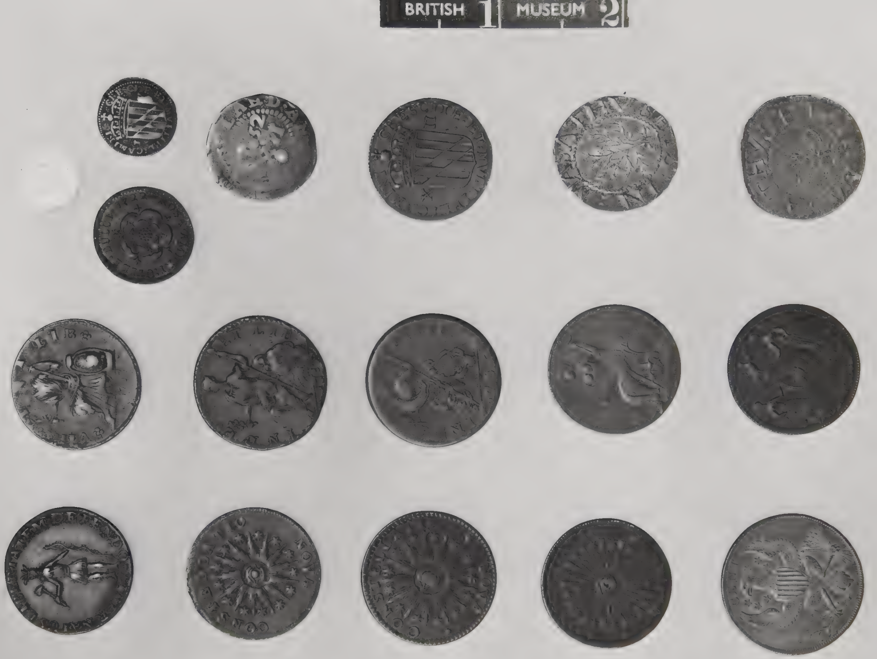
EPN/atb

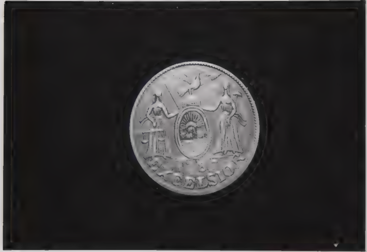
[illegible]

GEO
CLINTON

63

Kaplan Betts copy


BRITISH 1 MUSEUM 2


EXCELSIOR

from Bassett
May 1962

GEORGE CLINTON

from Bennett
May 1962

In the New York Journal or the General Advertiser of June 27, 1776, the following language appears: "We hear it is proposed that after 3 months the currency of all copper coin made of base metal or wanting in weight is to be totally suppressed." The New York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury quoted this same statement on July 1, 1776.

On page 102 of "Counterfeiting in Colonial New York" various matters concerning counterfeit British halfpence are discussed, namely, a New York law of 1737 preventing importation. The situation in 1753 with respect to imitations and the Act of December 12, 1753 to prevent counterfeits from circulating. This discussion continues through page 109.

American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies. Vol. VII, No. 1, Boston, July, 1872. p. 23

"EARLY COPPER CURRENCY IN AMERICA.

"When the American Copper Coin is to be struck, it will be necessary, that the genuine British halfpence, or coppers, should pass current here, at 112 1-2 to the dollar, or 15 to the shilling; which is only 4 1-6 per cent more than the rate at which they circulate in Britain. The circulation of the Birmingham and other counterfeit and base coin, should be totally suppressed, whereby an end would be put to the iniquitous trade of importing into this country (or manufacturing here) such base coin, and purchasing gold and silver with it, of near four times its intrinsic value (comparing their nominal sums) for exportation; a trade which is carried to a most alarming height, and attended with very dangerous consequences. -- Columbian Magazine, April 1788, p. 200."

"NEW YORK COPPER COINAGE.

"Report of a Committee, March 3, 1787:

'They find that there are various sorts of copper coin circulating in this State, the principal whereof are, --

'First. A few genuine British half-pence of George II., and some of an earlier date, the impressions of which are generally defaced.

'Secondly. A number of Irish half-pence, with a bust on one side, and a harp on the other.

'Thirdly. A very great number of pieces, in imitation of British half-pence, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and badly executed.* These are generally called by the name of Birmingham Coppers, as it is pretty well known that they are made there, and imported in casks, under the name of Hard Ware, or wrought Copper.

'Fourthly. There has lately been introduced into circulation, a very considerable number of coppers of the kind that are made in the State of New Jersey. Many of these are below the proper weight of the Jersey Coppers, and seem as if designed as a catch-penny for this market.'

"Journal of the Assembly, N.Y., 1787, p. 78. See American Museum, Vol. 2, p. 403, Philadelphia, 1789."

"*Among these pieces we should place those often met with bearing the inscriptions, 'GLORIUVS III.VIS;' 'GLORIOUS HOWE;' 'CORNWAL LIS IND;' 'DELECTAN DVS:' 'BRITAIN RULE;' 'CLAUDIUS ROMANS,' &c, &c."

NUMISMA, published by Ed. Frossard, Irvington, New York
Vol. 2, No. 2, March, 1878

An article entitled "Fabrication" discusses various coins manufactured by collectors and quotes a letter to Mr. Frossard from an unknown writer (this writer being C. Wyllys Betts) in which it is stated that he began cutting dies in 1860 with very crude tools, the first die being one with "Connecticut" and three pine trees on the obverse and "C. W. Betts Coins and Medals New Haven 1860" on the reverse. Six were struck in lead and one in copper and the date of the die changed to 1861.

The next attempt was a lead token with the inscription "Colony of New Yorke". The dies were cut in copper or brass coins. The dies were heated white hot and dipped in cold water. A smooth copper was then heated and placed between the dies and the three were quickly rolled together in sheet lead and were pounded upon an anvil with a dumbbell. The coins he produced, most of which are in the Yale College collection, are as follows:

1. Obv. Conn. Rev. Advertisement.
2. Obv. New Yorke, Rev. Colony of
3. Obv. Nova Eborac. " Immunis Columbia
4. Auctori Plebis
5. Lord Baltimore Shilling
6. " " Sixpence
7. .N.E. Shilling
8. N. E. Sixpence
9. Obv. Geo. III. rex. Rev. Im. Colum.
10. " New Jersey shield. Rev. Immhnis Columbia
11. Novum Belgium
12. Shilling with five united Colonies of New England, pine tree and date 1643.

The reason for making these counterfeits was not to defraud but, in his own language, gave him a great deal of amusement, particularly in the astonishment of collectors when they looked over his cabinet.

897 New Yorke in America
Brass , pierced,fair In Woodward's opinion
the rarest American token.Paid $350 for the one in the
Bache Collection. It was written up in the
Magazine of History(He doesnt know the date)

W.Elliot Woodward's 99th Sale
Bangs & Co New York Sept 3,1888

1265 Clinton N.Y. Cost $135 in one of Scotts Sales
"AN extraordinary specimen

1266 Liber Natus The LIBER NATUS LI is weak and sois
the figure of Justice;otherwise ext fine.
Does not indicate which type/

W.Elliot Woodward's 99th Sale
Bangs & Co N.Y. Sept 3,1888

November 30, 1956

THE NUMISMATIST, September, 1905, Vol. XVIII, page 286.

"Ha'pennies of the Georgias"

This article describes the finding by laborers in a lot at the river end of East 70th Street, in New York, of pots containing about 300 copper coins of George I and George II in the foundation of an old Colonial mansion. This find was apparently made in August of 1905. They were examined by Lyman H. Low and apparently consisted of standard English halfpennies.

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COPY

COPPERS

City of New York, ff

At a Common Council held on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1789.

WHEREAS great inconveniencies have arisen to the inhabitants of this city by the depreciation of the present circulating copper coin, occasioned by the importation thereof from the neighbouring states, in some of which this board is informed the same is estimated at a much less value than it hath for some time passed at in this city, and this board conceiving it their duty to interpose their advice on this interesting occasion, do recommend it to the inhabitants of this city, to receive and pay the said coin at the rate of forty-eight coppers for one shilling.

Extract from the Minutes
ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

The recommendation of the corporation of this city has greatly eased the minds of many; and we are assured that coppers now pass pretty generally, agreeably thereto, viz. 48 for a shilling.

From The Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 3087, Wednesday July the 29th, 1789.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES
September 5, 1789

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 5.

It has been remarked, that since the outcry was raised about the Copper Coin, the Silver has depreciated in value, and what is entirely unaccountable upon any just principles, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of dollars of the old stamp, are depreciated by many into pistareens, half pistareens, etc. The dollars and parts of dollars of this description, are really worth a premium upon the value of the new dollars, as is well known.

Money is so very plenty, and the fruits of the earth are so very scarce, that it cannot be wondered at, that the solid coin should be so little esteemed!

Coppers with the Jersey stamp, are now current at two for a penny: It is to be hoped, that the mint masters will be so moderate as not to glut the market.

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Samuel Davis (resident of Plymouth, Mass)

"Journal of a Tour to Connecticut" published in

Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, Boston, 1871, Vol II, p.16

Entry for Sept. 3, 1789 at New Haven, Conn.

"We find some difficulty in making change in this place. Coppers pass at six the penny. Even those graced with the Legend "Auctori Conn." are included. Feel chagrined that old Massachusetts, with his bow and arrow should be undervalued. New York regulates their trade. The Crown passes there, and here now, at 6s. 9d." (Quoted in Crosby p. 296).

p. 22 Entry for Sept. 17, 1789 at New York

"Purchase some fruit in the market. Coppers pass at twenty-four the shilling. Only the New Jersey coinage are current in the market, where are melons, peaches and other fruits, superior, I think, to those of Boston."

p. 27 Entry for Sept. 24, 1789 at Voluntown (In Conn. near R.I. border)

"Coppers pass at forty-eight the shilling, to those going east, as they pass thus at Providence."

Sept. 12, 1789

PENNSY JOURNAL & THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

New York dateline   September 5, 1789

It has been remarked, that since the outcry was raised about the copper coin, the silver has depreciated in value, and what is entirely unaccountable upon any just principles, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of dollars of the old stamp are depreciated by many into pistareens, half pistareens & c. The Dollars and parts of Dollars of this description, are really worth a premium upon the value of the new Dollars, as is well known.

Money is so very plenty the fruits of the earth are so very scarce, that it cannot be wondered at, that the solid coin should be so little estimeed!

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6/8/59   VERY IMPORTANT

In the New York Journal or the General Advertiser of June 27, 1776, the following language appears: "We hear it is proposed that after 3 months the currency of all copper coin made of base metal or wanting in weight is to be totally suppressed." The New York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury quoted this same statement on July 1, 1776.

On page 102 of "Counterfeiting in Colonial New York" various matters concerning counterfeit British halfpence are discussed, namely, a New York law of 1737 preventing importation. The situation in 1753 with respect to imitations and the Act of December 12, 1753 to prevent counterfeits from circulating. This discussion continues through page 109.

PENNSY JOURNAL & THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

July 29, 1789

(Copy of N.Y.Common Council 48 to a shilling order of July 21,1789)

July 20, 1789 N.Y.

"A correspondent observes that the confusion, and consequent distress occasioned by the sudden stoppage to the circulation of copper coin, are subjects that call for the immediate attention of authority; The poorer class of citizens are particularly affected by this circumstance, many of whom had their little all invested in this most uncertain of all human possessions - a fluctuating medium: Many of the retail shops are shut: The cries are suspended in the streets, and it is with difficulty the poor can purchase bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market: This evil has been long forseen, and yet the base trumpery called coppers (greatly inferior to Wood's infamous brass money) has been poaring in upon us like a flood for many months past: Many of the merchants and shop keepers, it is said, have large sums by them of this coin, by which they will be great sufferers.

PENNSY JOURNAL & THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER July 29, 1789

Phila. July 29

Great quantities of trumpery, called COPPERS, are daily brought into this city from sundry places: In New York they are refused at 45 for a shilling: and, we are told, do actually pass at 55 and 60 - this may shew the estimation in which they are held there, and guard the people here from an imposition which may prove most injurious.

6/8/59

There is mentioned under the expression Bungtown in "Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles" written by Mitford M. Mathews, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1951, an item in Newport Mercury for Aug. 13, 1787, page 3, column 2:

> "By a correspondent of Good Intelligence we are informed - that all Coppers by law in New-York except Bungtowns, are fixed at 160 for a Dollar".

N.Y.Hist. Society has a copy.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE   Aug. 1, 1787

New York   July 26, 1787

It seems that the copper act of this state has caused a general convulsion in the whole mass of that minor specie of coins in several of the states, particularly those in our vicinage. In Connecticut they now pass at various rates, and base metal frequently rejected; their own coinage has the preference. At New Jersey the value of coppers varies from twenty to thirty for a shilling, notwithstanding an act of that state, in June 1786, permitting the coinage of coppers, to the amount of ten thousand pounds, enacting, that said coppers should pass in payments, or exchange at the rate of fifteen to the Jersey Shilling. Another act, passed at Burlington on the 4th of June, 1787, that after the 20th day of July (instant) no copper, except the coinage above mentioned, shall pass in payment or exchange, under the forfeiture of ten times the nominal value of the sum so offered, to be recovered by action of debt by any person who will sue for and recover the same, with costs of suit, to and for his own use; From this source the greater part of the copper grievance in that state, is doubtless derived. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts & C etc and even Nova-Scotia have taken the alarm, bearing a strong presumption, that poor COPPER will finally be excluded the privilege of roving in any part of the continent.

6/8/59

Aug. 22, 1787 PENN. GAZETTE

Aug. 22, 1787 PENNSY JOURNAL& THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

New York Aug. 15

We think it necessary thus timely to remind our readers, that on the 16th of October last, Congress resolved that no foreign copper coin whatsoever, shall after the first of September, 1787, be current within the United States: And that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular state, shall pass at a greater value than one foederal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of such copper coin.

6/8/59

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York,
Albany, 1856.

Vol. VI, p. 117.

> Letter dated New York, June 2, 1738 from Lt. Gov. George **Clark** to the Lords of Trade enclosing copy of new legislation entitled "An Act to prevent the further importation of copper money into this Colony."

"Many years have not pass'd since copper money was first known in this Province, at first necessity either for change or market, gave it a currency at an hundred p^{r} c^{t} advance on the value it has in England, an English half penny passing here for a penny, whereas the difference of money in Bills of exchange is but £65 p^{r} C^{t} or £165 this money for £100 Sterl^{g}, this put the Merchant upon sending to England for it as the best commodity they could import, which has filled the Province so full of it that it becomes a griveance, large payments at this time being tendered in it, and if a stop be not put to it will become too great a burthen, and the more of it a Merchant imports (as some will do it especially if others decline) the less of the English Manufactures will be imported for we have no merchants here who leave their money in England."

New York, Sept. 8, 1750

Mr. Parker,

Please to insert the following Lines in your next Monday's, Post Boy, wherein you will oblige many of the Merchants of this city, and particularly, Your humble Servant, A. B.

It is the Opinion of a considerable Number of the Merchants of this City, That Means ought to be used, to prevent the future Importation of English Half pence into this Colony; and indeed the bad Effects occasioned by having so great a Quantity of Half pence among us, are too evident, and the Inconveniences too frequent, to leave it in almost any Man's Power to be of a contrary Way of thinking. The only Means that have yet been proposed to answer the desired End, is, to reduce the Value of Half-pence so low, that no Advantage can be made by importing them. Had ~~our Had~~ our Legislature when they passed the Act to prevent the Importation of Publick Half pence, reduced the Value to a proper Medium, so as to leave no Room for any Profit to the Importer; the Act would doubtless have had the desired effect, which now has proved ineffectual. At Philadelphia when a much less Quantity of Half Pence were passing there for more than their Value, heavy Complaints were made, and the Consequences dreaded; and despairing of a Remedy by Law, the Merchants made a mutual Promise not to receive or pass any Half pence, at any other Rate than Fifteen to the Shilling, which soon had the desired Effect; and the same Resolution here would doubtless produce the same End.

It has been proposed to reduce Half pence to Thirteen to the Shilling, which it was conceived would prevent the further Importation: But upon further Consideration it appeared evident, that that Medium could not answer the End proposed by such Reduction, since even at Thirteen to the Shilling the neighbouring Colonies would have a manifest Advantage by sending us their Half pence. At Philadelphia they pass at Fifteen to the Shilling, so that a Profit of about 17 per C. now remains to the Importers of Half pence from thence. The Difference between Boston and this Place is about 12½ per C. in favour of the Importer; Then how can it be expected that a Reduction of about 8 per C. will prevent the Importation. At Fourteen to the Shilling it is thought that the Importation will be effectually prevented; as then they can't be imported from London with any Profit: Here and at Philadelphia they will pass nearly at a Par; and at Bostom somewhat at a higher Rate than here. As it is generally thought convenient to have some Half pence among us, this Medium of Fourteen to the Shilling will equally prevent the Exportation and Importation, since then we can't export them to the neighbouring colonies with any Profit, except to Boston; and we are in no great Danger of sending Money thither, many of our Commodities answering better.

About thirty Merchants of this City have agreed to meet at the Merchants Coffe House, on Tuesday the 11th Instant, at 12 o'the clock, to sign an Instrument to oblige themselves not to take or pass any Half pence, otherwise than at the Rate of Fourteen to the Shilling. All Merchants and others inclined to favour so good a Design, are desired to meet at the Time and Place aforesaid, to enter into the said Engagement; which it is not doubted will be readily done by all Well Wishers to this Colony, and the Trade thereof.

NY Post Boy
Sept 10, 1750

New York, Sept. 8, 1750

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NY @ 12 to shilling = 12.8 = 96 to dollar } difference 16½ $\frac{16\frac{1}{2}}{96}$ = 17.3%
Phila @ 15 to shilling = 15.7½ = 112½ to

NY @ 12 to ~~shilling~~ = 96 to ~~dollar~~ } difference 12 $\frac{12}{96}$ = 12½%
Boston @ 18 to shilling = 108 ~~to dollar~~

NY @ 13 to shilling = 104 to dollar } difference 4 $\frac{4}{104}$ = 3.8%
Boston @ 18 to shilling = 108 to dollar

NY Post Boy
Sept 10, 1750

Connecticut Journal 6/27/87 Connecticut Courant 6/25/87

N.Y.June 21

"A late Act of the legislature of this State ordering that coppers should pass 'twenty for a shilling after the first of August' has already fully taken effect in this city notwithstanding the pains that have been taken to persuade the public to sink them gradually to that par. On the close of the last week and the beginning of this, it caused some murmurings, but they have now pretty well subsided, and those individuals who have suffered seem to be content to abide by their pecuniary losses."

Providence Gazette and Country Journal Aug 13 1791

Montreal, July 23

"The representatives of the corporation of this City have recently raised the number of [illegible], and we are assured that [illegible] [illegible] passed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] — Jan 28 1786

[illegible]

We have [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
New York.

[illegible]

Apr. 30 [illegible]

Long description of counterfeit Eng. & Fr. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] dollars. 1746 English pieces, &c.

Newport Mercury March 19, 1787

Newport Mar. 19

We learn, that by a report made in the
House of Assembly of New-York, it appears that the
Attention of the Legislature to prevent any
Copper Coin passing in that State, but that which
shall be made under the Authority of that State
or under that of Congress."

Aug 1960 Cleveland Pub Lib

The Columbian Magazine June 1787 Phila Vol I p 510

June 27 "By a late regulation in New York, coppers pass at the rate of 21 for a Shilling, in consequence of which, large quantities will probably be sent into this city, where they pass at 15 for one Shilling."

The New-Jersey Gazette, January 9, 1786

[Date Line] New-York, December 23

The copper coinage, current in this city, is a reflection on the police, and must, in the end, be a general loss to the citizens, as the intrinsic value of most of the coppers in circulation, is not half what they pass for. Scarce a British vessel arrives but what brings very considerable quantities of rap halfpence; and yet, shameful as it is, this inundation of base metal is passed with impunity and indifference.

The Boston Gazette and the Country Journal Aug 10, 1789

From the New York Daily Advertiser

COPPERS

City of New York, ss

At the Common Council holden Tuesday the 21st of July, 1789

Whereas great inconvenience * * *

* * *

rate of forty eight coppers for one shilling
Extract from the Minutes
Robert Benson, Clerk.

New York July 22

A correspondent observes that the confusion and consequent distress occasioned by the sudden stoppage to the circulation of the copper coin, are subjects which call for the immediate attention of authority. The poorer class of citizens are peculiarly affected by this circumstance, many of whom had their whole wealth invested in this most uncertain of all human possessions, a fluctuating medium. Many of the retail shops are shut; the criers are suspended in the street and it is with difficulty the poor can purchase bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market. This evil has been long foreseen and yet the base trumpery called coppers (greatly inferior to Wood's halfpence brass money) has been pouring in upon us like a flood for many months past; Many of the merchants and shop keepers, it is said, have large sums by them of this coin, by which they will be great sufferers.

the Boston Gazette and the Country Journal Aug 3, 1789

New York July 25

Another embarrassing circumstance is the want of small bills of the paper money — none being issued less than five shillings: To diminish this difficulty recourse was had to an expedient which has increased the evil — and that is the introduction of an immense quantity of copper coin: — this occasioned at last such an abuse of the public confidence that their circulation on a sudden has almost ceased: and to the cruel injury of many persons who suffer by this stagnation — the injury is not much alleviated by being told they must part with their property at a loss of 200 per cent. some advertising that they will take coppers at 60 to the shilling which have been current at 20 — these things ought not so to be.

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal
July 2. 1787

New York June 18

COPPERS

The Legislature of this State of having ordered that after the 1st of August, coppers shall pass at twenty for a shilling; and as the operation of this act begins already to create many difficulties and inconveniences in trade, it is presumed these inconveniences may be in some measure removed by depreciating their value gradually. It is therefore recommended to the public to pass and take coppers at

Fifteen for a shilling from this day till Monday the 25th of June — Sixteen for a shilling from thence till Monday the 2nd of July — Seventeen for a shilling from thence till Monday the 9th of July — Eighteen for a shilling from thence till Monday the 16th of July — Nineteen for a shilling from thence till Monday the 23rd of July and at Twenty for a shilling from thence forward accordingly &c.

Maryland Gazette Feb. 28, 1754

ANNAPOLIS

There is nothing more easy to be observed, than that great Numbers of Copper Pence, or English Half Pence, are crowding in upon us, and many of them Counterfeits, by which some must sooner or later suffer Loss, in Proportion to the Number they possess. There has lately been great Stir and Tumult in New York (where they used to go at a Penny a piece) on the crying them down to fourteen for a Shilling of those which were Good; the vast Quantities which they had there passing among them, obliging them to make use of Wheelbarrows and Carts in carrying Payments. And, without any great Spirit of Prophecy, it is easy to foretell, that in this Province we shall be under the like Inconveniency, if a stop is not soon put to their present imaginary Worth, beside our being drained of good Money, in Proportion to the Quantity which is or may be brought among us. To render this Inconveniency, Fraud, Iniquity, or whatever the Reader shall think proper to call it, plain and obvious to the meanest Capacity, we shall only instance in One Shilling Sterling, which passes for Eighteen Pence Currency: With Eighteen Pence Currency, or One Shilling Sterling, we can buy Four Dozen and Six Eggs, at Four Pence a Dozen their common Price; and, with Eighteen Coppers, which at best is but Nine Pence Sterling, we can purchase the like Quantity; a manifest Loss somewhere of Twenty five per Cent or Three Pence in a Shilling. As it is much better and easier to prevent than to cure, it is submitted to the Public, Whether NOW is not the Time, before we have greater Numbers Palm'd upon us, One and All, to pay and receive good English Halfpence at Fifteen for a Shilling; but as for the bad Ones they are not worth Three Pence a Dozen, if any Thing at all. In New York, where Halfpence now pass Fourteen for a Shilling, a Pistole passes for Twenty Eight Shillings, and a Piece of Eight for Eight Shillings; here every Body knows they pass for less.

Maryland Gazette Feb.28,1754

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American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies. Vol. VII, No. 1, Boston, July, 1872.
p. 23

"EARLY COPPER CURRENCY IN AMERICA.

"When the American Copper Coin is to be struck, it will be necessary, that the genuine British halfpence, or coppers, should pass current here, at 112 1-2 to the dollar, or 15 to the shilling; which is only 4 1-6 per cent more than the rate at which they circulate in Britain. The circulation of the Birmingham and other counterfeit and base coin, should be totally suppressed, whereby an end would be put to the iniquitous trade of importing into this country (or manufacturing here) such base coin, and purchasing gold and silver with it, of near four times its intrinsic value (comparing their nominal sums) for exportation; a trade which is carried to a most alarming height, and attended with very dangerous consequences. -- Columbian Magazine, April 1788, p. 200."

"NEW YORK COPPER COINAGE.

"Report of a Committee, March 3, 1787:

'They find that there are various sorts of copper coin circulating in this State, the principal whereof are, --

'First. A few genuine British half-pence of George II., and some of an earlier date, the impressions of which are generally defaced.

'Secondly. A number of Irish half-pence, with a bust on one side, and a harp on the other.

'Thirdly. A very great number of pieces, in imitation of British half-pence, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and badly executed.* These are generally called by the name of Birmingham Coppers, as it is pretty well known that they are made there, and imported in casks, under the name of Hard Ware, or wrought Copper.

'Fourthly. There has lately been introduced into circulation, a very considerable number of coppers of the kind that are made in the State of New Jersey. Many of these are below the proper weight of the Jersey Coppers, and seem as if designed as a catch-penny for this market.'

"Journal of the Assembly, N.Y., 1787, p. 78. See American Museum, Vol. 2, p. 403, Philadelphia, 1789."

"*Among these pieces we should place those often met with bearing the inscriptions, 'GLORIUVS III.VIS;' 'GLORIOUS HOWE;' 'CORNWAL LIS IND;' 'DELECTAN DVS:' 'BRITAIN RULE;' 'CLAUDIUS ROMANS,' &c, &c."

Edward R. Barnsley
111 S. State Street
Newtown, Penna. 18940
Return Postage Guaranteed

Pennsylvania Journal, December 6, 1753 (3/1)

[Date Line: New-York, December 3]

The Confusion in this City, occasioned by counterfeit Copper English Halfpence amongst us, is almost inconceivable; for notwithstanding the large Quantities of good Pence we have long had, there is now hardly any Sum offered, but there are counterfeit Ones intermixed; and to such a Degree of Suspicion is the common People raised, that many good Pence which have passed current perhaps for above Twenty Years past, are now refused. What Punishment must be owing to those Pests of Society, who have thus artfully and villanously introduced those base Halfpence amongst us, by which the fair Traders as well as the Poor, are thus injured.

Taken from *New-York Gazette or The Weekly Post-Boy*, December 3, 1753 (2/3)

[Have not yet compared the Phila. copy with the N.Y. originally which I located subsequent to my discovery of the Journal reference, but it *appears* to be the same.]

Pennsylvania Journal. January 3, 1754   2/3

In the New-York News-Paper we have an Agreement of 72 Gentlemen, who promise, on their Honour, that for the future they will take the Copper Pence only at the Rate of fourteen for a Shilling: If that Agreement should take in general in New-York, no doubt we shall have Pence enough, among which, it's thought, there will be plenty of Counterfeits.

[Same issue]   Extract of a Letter from New York, Dec. 25, 1753   2/3

'The Papers shew you what have been done about the Pennies; but it is yet uncertain whether they will go at Twelve or fourteen to a shilling. They not only refuse the Taking the Pennies lately counterfeited, but all that have not a plain Head and Tail of King William, which you know are very many; and all those of the same King, which look any thing whitish. I give you this Caution in Time, that the Rubbish be not palmed upon the Pennsylvanians.

'Pennies of bad Copper are easily detected, by making them red hot, and striking them with a Hammer, which will make them fly to Pieces; while good Copper will bear forging in a red hot State, and in a lower Degree of Heat, like Iron.

'Last Night was seized on board the Prince of Wales, just arrived from London, a great Quantity of Copper

[continued on Second Sheet]

Counterfeits; and, 'tis said, that about Three Hundred Pounds Worth of them (had they been worth any Thing) were thrown over board, to prevent Seizure.'

[illegible] Journal,
Jan. 10, 1754 [Establishes Master of the "Prince of Wales"]

[Under heading: Custom House, New-York, Entered in]
Snow Prince of Wales, Wm. Walton [Master] from London.

N.Y. Gazette, Dec 24, 1753 has the complete petition referred to above in the Journal signed by the 72 merchants, plus a long "Justification" for the 2d. depreciation per shilling. Will get both photocopied!

N.Y. Gazette, Dec 31, 1753 (3/3 near bottom) Other merchants have joined the said 72 mentioned last week. Too long to copy now.

New-York Gazette, January 7, 1754:

A Rumour having been spread in this City, that the People of Philadelphia, finding all the Copper Half-Pence carried away from them, had agreed to take them Twelve to the Shilling; whereupon proper Enquiry has been made, and we are assured, that there has not been the least Proposal in that Place made about the Half-Pence; nor are they desirous it should be otherwise with them than they are at present, which is Fifteen to the Shilling.

New-York Gazette, January 14, 1754
Long 1½ col. article on P. 1 :- "Remarks on the late Reduction of Copper Pence, with a Refutation of the Objections against it". [Will be photocopied]

Same, P 2, Col 3 Proclamation, 1/11/1754, by Lieut. Gov. to break up street riots over said Pence [illegible]

(5)

Pennsylvania Journal, January 29, 1754

[Too long to copy, will get photocopied from N.Y. Gazette, 1-21-1754]

Long report of Grand Jury of N.Y. City to Lieut. Gov. concerning serious public riots, "from Ignorance imagined, that defending the Reduction of Copper Half-Pence was defending the Cause of the Poor" signed by the 20 Grand Jurors.
Also, His Honour's answer, "I am fully persuaded that the passing of Copper Half-pence at the old Rate was a growing Mischief to this Province" etc.

Appeared originally in N.Y. Gazette, January 21, 1754 (2/3)

(6)

New-York Gazette, January 21, 1754

Extract from a Letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1754:
"There has not been the least Talk here of taking the Pence at Twelve to a Shilling; Our People would rather lower them to Eighteen for a Shilling; And if there should then be a want of Change to Print a Number of Penny Tickets".

[The above was in further reply to the Phila "Rumour" published in NY, 1-7-54]

Pennsylvania Journal, January 22, 1754 (2/3)

We are credibly informed, That their Worships the Mayor and Aldermen of this City, in granting Licences for the Excise, last Week, would not take Pence in any other Manner than fourteen to the Shilling, and recommended it to the respective Retailers, to receive and pay them out no otherways; which, no doubt, will give the greatest Sanction to so reasonable a Scheme, calculated for the real Benefit of every Individual in this Province. In short, the Generality of the Inhabitants of this City, are now so truly sensible, that the lowering of Pence to fourteen to the Shilling, will be attended with salutary Effects, that very few, if any, will now take them any other Way.

Taken from New-York Gazette, January 14, 1754 (2/3)
[Not compared with Phila reprint which was discovered first]

Pennsylvania Journal, April 25, 1754 (9 cont)

We had such great Quantities of [Passenger ?] Pigeons in our [N.Y.] Markets last Week, that no less than six were sold for one old Penny.

New-York Gazette, April 8, 1754 (3/2)

A large Quantity of Counterfeit British Half Pence, supposed to be near One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, was, by Mr. G. Harison, Surveyor and Searcher of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of New-York, on Tuesday Morning last seized in a Store in this City, and the Whole lodg'd in the House of Alderman Filkins. (Such Assiduity as this, in making two considerable Seizures within a Fortnight's Time, will, we trust, be an effectual Step towards preventing the Importation of counterfeit Copper Halfpence, into this Province, so prejudical to the Country in general, and the fair Trade in particular; and will, undoubtedly, reflect no less Honour on one so zealous for the good of the Common Weal, than Dishonour on the Person or Persons who may at Times, import them, contrary to the express Words of the Act of Assembly of this Province, lately made and provided in that Behalf.)

Pennsylvania Journal, April 11, 1754 (3/1)

[Date Line: New-York, April 8]

Last Tuesday Morning £150, in Counterfeit British Half-pence, was seized in a House in this City, by George Harison, Esq; Surveyor and Searcher of his Majesty's Customs.

[See original report printed in N.Y. Gazette of April 8, 1754]

New-York Gazette, April 22, 1754

The Confusion among the Inhabitants of this Place, occasioned by the Counterfeit Half-pence, seems to increase daily; and the Infatuation of Mistrust, if it may be so termed, is so unaccountable, that the King William Half-pence, are now almost universally refused as counterfeits, altho' it is certain, that there are fewer of that sort bad than of others; and that they have been passing amongst us without Suspicion these many Years. At the lowering of Half-pence it was a popular Cry, that the Merchants did it, with a Design to ship them away, and now we are taking the only possible Measure to oblige them to do it, by refusing almost all of the King William Half-pence, even against the Convictions of our own Sense and Reason, on Pretense of their being counterfeits; whilst we know, they are only worn with Use, or scratch'd a little by the Boys playing chuck-farthing with them in the Sand. Where or how this unreasonable Practice will end, God knows; but methinks, every Individual of us, should reflect seriously on the Ills we are bringing on ourselves, and which more or less every one must daily feel (unless they are those Incendiaries that imported the bad Ones) and for our own sakes, cause the Matter to be speedily determined; for as we have a greater Number of those Half-pence than others amongst us; we should either continue the Currency of all that are not counterfeits, or else absolutely refuse them all at once; which last will be found to be a heavier Tax than the lowering them; besides the depriving the Place of so much of its running Cash; and yet to continue under the present Infatuation is an Evil greater than either.

Albany Church Penny (D Variety)

This coin shows no wear.

The upset edge created by milling was apparently done during experimental planchet preparation. It is difficult to determine whether circulating copper coins were rolled or hammered flat to make planchets for the church money or whether a copper sheet was rolled and planchets cut out for minting.

The design on the obverse die (there is no reverse die) was incuse and apparently that die was larger than the planchet. If smaller, there should be a circular outline or impression on the obverse outside the design or on the flat reverse, but there is no indication of any. The obverse die probably had a wide flat field outside the design. The coin was probably put on an anvil or flat iron plate for striking. The upset rim seems to be somewhat crushed on both sides from the force of striking. Other evidence indicating that this upsetting or milling occurred in the course of preparation of the planchet is that the natural dark brown uniform toning is identical on the entire coin including the rim, edge, field on both sides, and design area. Thus, it seems like the coin was not altered after striking, but the upsetting was done in preparing the planchet for striking. This might have been an experiment as the few other pieces do not have it. It might have occurred because the planchet (or rolled worn coin) was slightly too large.

Liber Natus Eagle on Globe

Lot 199 defective planchet
near second E of DEFENDO
5 known it says $126.00
Shorthouse Collection
Chapman Auction 12/6/89

Liber Natus – State Arms
Lot 379 Frossard Sale 10/25/95
(LIBER NATUS LIBE) unreadable
(EX) unreadable on rev

Liber Natus – Eagle on Globe
almost fine G VIII-7
Thomas L. Elder's 22nd sale
Lot 947
Dec 16 (17) 1908

This one is stated to be
As good as the one in the
Bushnell sale

(Lot 36)

New York copper coins

EBORAC EXCELSIOR CONFEDERATIOS YORKE etc NOVAS

Written up in old

Coin Collectors Journal

Vol I p 116 (1876)

" " 134

" " 146

Edited by Frossard

New York Colonial Coins

CCJ. May 1885

Vol X p 74

the New York tokens
Nova Eborac
Liber Natus (both reverses)
Non Vi Virtute
+ A L

are illustrated in

(expanded)
the Documentary History of the State of
New York by E. B. O Callaghan
(Albany 1850)
vol III p 1184

from French govt collection
+ Albany Institute

"A petition of
Daniel Van Voorhis and William Coley, relative
to Coinage of Copper, under the directions of the State ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for the N.Y. Genl Assem~~
was read and referred to Mr Brooks, Mr Gelston and Mr De Boyse"
~~for copper coinage contract on~~

Feb 16, 1787. NY Genl Assembly

Journal of the Assembly of the State of N.Y. p53
New-York, 1787.

this is from Douglas monograph
on Jarvis.

OK checked by NY Hist Soc

the report of the Committee of New York assembly
dated March 5, 1787
was published in

American Museum, Phila 1787
Vol II, p. 403

1787 New York Excelsior – Branch + arrows reverse
#1542 Woodward 10/18/64 Very fine

22nd Elder Sale originally 12/9/08 postponed to 12/10/08

987 Lukas Waters – eagle on globe B. VIII. 1

Almost fine. as good as one in Beechwood sale.

Ed Frossard Sale 10/05/95

#379 Liber Natus - State seems

LIBER NATUS LIBE unreadable) due to poor strike

EX unreadable

Woodward 10/18/64

1543 Liber Natus - arms of state portions of original red
use

W.J. Bascom & H.F. Brown Collection Sale by H Chapman 1/16/15

#93 Liber Natus - Eagle Cr, 11-7
dark steel color. Fine. Illustrated in plates

#94 Liber Natus — [illegible] III
lower half of Indian and LIBER NA do not show —
EXCE does off [illegible]

EXC does not show on [illegible]
one other known

Woodwards' 95th Sale May 21, 1888

# 1539 Clinton over IMMUNIS very fine 90.00 Illustrated

# 1540 Liber Natus - Arms of NY fine but muchstruck 50.00

# 1544 Nova Eborac ~~~~ Small head 3 known fine \$15.25

New York Excelsior

Numb 6033

Transposed arrows G. VII-24
vg to fine scratches on both sides
eagle to right

New York

4849

Clinton unc red bold centered
Hall collect Brand collect
apparently finest spec known.

New York

Liber Natus - arms Numb 11780
Unc with nicks Dark Brown Centered

Liber Natus - eagle Nov. 1500
v.f. dark olive ~~brown~~ with ~~spot~~ black areas in letters
clip from planchet

Small head N.Y. Numb 57
front of face and neck obliterated ~~otherwise~~ by flatness
of a poor strike, otherwise bold.

Cr

Nova Eborac VIII-12

Small Head

Woodward 10/64 #1548 @8½ to Lavrick
3/65 2634 @4 & Jerome(?)

Mills 356
Parmalee 462
Bushnell 894-6
Stickney 243-5
Crosby 1233
Shorthouse
A J N July 1790
p. 30

WEW 5/88 #1544

Unusual
~~New York~~

Talbot Allum
+ Lee

1795 Plain edge (unique?) 16953

1795 ←←←←←← Twin leaves on edge 16952

Norweb collection

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1786 second type

See

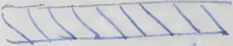
[illegible] 449 57

A.J.N Apr 1889 p.94

Baker on Washington Medals #12-13

Mott token

10512



Diagonally
with reeded edge
mostly destroyed

Norweb Collection

N.Y. Excelsior Co. 111–24
Havens & Brand, [illegible]

Ordered Oct 1901 12½, 6¾ 1½ [illegible]

Formula 436 = Mills 351 = Jordan 549 [illegible] [illegible]

Stickney 241

Arms of
New York – Eagle 1786

(different from 1787 eagle)

Supplement to Dickeson p 253

Plate XX–7

It has 13 stars

olive branch in left

arrow in right

whereas 1787 has just the opposite

this may be the 1787 thin eagle with reversed claw holdings and he just couldn't read the date

LIBER NATUS — NY Arms

Haines 2033 @ 31 [illegible]
Woodward 4/03/63 2233 @ $ [illegible] to Dick
HS Adams 878 @ $5
Mickley 2456 @ 90 to Bushnell
Bushnell ~~$~~ 888 @ $105
Bridgeport Parmelee 1453 @ 5½ to Rugg
Spidding (Chapman 1894) 65¢?
W. B. Guy 75
Parmelee 457
Ely 896
Warner 2094
Stickney 140
Mills 348
H P Smith 124
Crosby 1229
Klein ~~[illegible]~~
(WEW 5/83) 1840
WEW 7/81 1006

~~Jenks~~
W.EW 10/63 2627 @ 22 to [illegible]
McCoy 1763 @ 82½ to Dunbar
WEW 10/64 1543 @ 73 to Pickering unc
WEW 3/65 2630 @ 77½ to Ely
Ely 1613 @ 75 to [illegible]
WEW 12/65 [illegible] @ $1 to [illegible] Hammond coll. to Bates
Jenks 5493 @ 17½ [illegible]
Ellsworth 57
WEW 6/3/79 475
Haseltine 6/11/79 1613
〃 11/83 311

THE DORCHESTER
PARK LANE, LONDON
MAYFAIR 8888

British Museum has

~~2 specimens Granby Broad Ax with Die Break~~
~~both nice~~

1 Clinton unc brown
1 Liber Natus & N.Y. arms with bright red showing in spots
strictly unc.

British Museum

Henry S. Adams Collection of (Boston). Skinner sale
10/20/76

#878 Excelsior — Indian Nations

An exceedingly rare piece, but in very
poor condition

Finotti 11/11/62✓

#1521 Clinton practically proof
bot by LeRoy $115.00

1519 Liber Natus eagle vf
Bot by Bruce 44.00

AN: [illegible]

Liber Natus — English Globe

Fewsmith 1: 118 @ 144 to [illegible]
N.Y.H. 4/69 2654 @ 45 to [illegible]

Parmelee 433
Bascom 93
Garrett 451 Plate
[illegible] 76
Mickley 2413 76 #85 to Bushnell ([illegible])
H. H. Smith (1863) 588 @ 67½ to Appleton
Stickney 2173 @ 55 to DeWitt Smith to V. M. Brand
Zabriskie 76
Mills 346 same as
Jackman 141
[illegible] 200

Liber Natus — George III Rex
2 [illegible]

Cr. p. 300
Mickley 2458 @ 36 ~~to Bushnell~~
Parmelee 437 @ 18 to Stone
Mills 347
} Same piece

Bascom 94

Picher showed me Apr 26, 1959

Liber Natus — Eagle on globe   Ext fine

130 1/2 grains   tiny dent under and to right of lower right corner of left foot of R in EXCELSIOR

tiny dent near point of eagle's beak

another dent to right of end of eagles beak.

Circular dent (directly) under dash betw NEO — EBORAC

Another Dent below circular dent radially.

Tiny raised lumps (perhaps rust spots) on obverse left of hand holding gunner and in right field.

Scratch through R of LIBER into field toward Tomahawk handle.

Picker showed me Ap 26, 1959

Liber Natus – Arms of NY.
vg to fine – clear + bold
Lot 87 Geschwend Sale

Edge defect over M of LIBERTATEM
Left serrations on obv are off coin
Right serrations over D of DEFENDO unified
Lump over ~~B~~ top of B in LIBER
Reverse serrations unified ~~one~~, next to feet and to scale bar of left female; Serrations do not show from 10 oclock to 4 oclock

Laws of the Colony of N.Y
Chap 655 of Livingston + Smith
and Van Schaak

An Act to prevent the further Importation
of Copper money into this Colony
(passed Dec 16, 1737)

#1 "Whereas for some years passed great quantities of English copper half pence and farthings have been from time to time imported into this colony which have been and are paid and received in the Markets and other payments by common consent of the People at a higher rate than their Instrinsik Value and whereas by the Convenience of such copper money passing in Small payments the Importation of the Same is still continued

All amounts of copper money exceeding 10 shill per person are to be seized if they bring it into the colony.

$\frac{1}{3}$ to the King
$\frac{1}{3}$ for Governor
$\frac{1}{3}$ for informer

Note: this applies to Genuine coins also

Va Gazette Sept 15, 1768

June 24, 1768 ~~date line~~ - ~~London~~ London
date line

"Wednesday Several tons of copper money, struck in the Tower of London were ordered to commission for New-York; but the merchants who ship them are to be answerable for their goodness"

Va Gazette Apr 2, 1767

"We hear fifty tons of English halfpence and farthings are to be struck at the Tower for the exportation to New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, where copper currency is ~~[illegible]~~ extremely wanted."

Va Gazette
Oct 13, 1774
(PD 13 Oc74:1 2)

"Orders are sent to the Tower
for forty Tuns of Halfpence
and Farthings to be struck
off immediately for Exportation
to New York, Boston, and
Philadelphia, where Copper
Currency is very much wanted."

Better Buy Brezner

1789 Copper Panic

A.J.N (1895) Vol XXIX p71

"Many poor people in New York, says the Pennsylvania Gazette of July 29, 1789, had their all hoarded up in this unstable medium and shopkeepers were on the verge of bankruptcy on account of the enormous quantities of such stuff which they had. Some of the poor could hardly find a means to buy bread, since the copper was withdrawn from circulation. But business again started when the New York City Council recommended that coppers from other States should pass at forty-eight to the shilling. Such was the danger of a lack of national currency"

See exact quote
on other sheet

Conn Gazette Aug 31, 1789

New York July 25

Another embarrassing circumstance is the want of small bills in the paper ~~currency~~ money — none being issued less than 5S. To diminish this difficulty, recourse was had to an expedient which has increased the evil — and that is the introduction of an immense quantity of copper coin: — this arrived at last to such an abuse of the public confidence that their circulation on a sudden has almost ceased; but to the cruel injury of many persons who suffer by the stagnation; the injury is not much alleviated by being told that they must part with their property at a loss of 200 per cent, some advertising that they will take coppers at 60 to the shilling which have been current at 20 — these things ought not so to be.

New York Act of Apr 20, 1787 — effective Aug 1, 1787 [illegible]
No coppers shall pass current

Act of Feb 7, 1788 Counterfeiting of gold & silver [illegible]

[illegible]

from [illegible]

Committee ahead N.Y. Legislature
appointed "to bring in a bill to establish
"coinage of copper" mint
Alexander Hamilton
David Brooks
John Lansing
from Journal of the Assembly of the State of New
York for Apr. 14, 1787

Laws of the State of New York

From 1777 to 1788

Ctf Gold + silver under old laws
is mentioned by adding French crowns
to list 10 [illegible] ctf y
U.S Bills of [illegible] prohibited

Act to [illegible] to the circulation of copper
coin passed 4/20/87
shall pass 20 coppers to a N.Y. shilling
1/3rd ounce each of pure copper
informer gets 5 times amt passed
person may seize copper coins of shortweight

~~New York~~ Constitution of New York
(April 20, 1777)

$3\overline{)480}$ gr
160

XXXV

common law of England
~~statute~~ law of England
acts of legis of Colony of NY which ~~[illegible]~~ formed
law April 19, 1775 shall be the law of
the State,
that temporary acts shall expire.

New York See earlier laws. ~~from the parties~~

By act passed 4/20/87 anyone could recover from whomever ~~5 times the~~ offered ~~value of~~ lightweight copper coins as a ~~which were offered in~~ payment. five times the value thereof, but there was no criminal penalty involved.

Repeal of 1753 act on March 3, 1788 ✓

New Ctf law Feb 7, 1788

Report of Committee of NY Assembly
March 5, 1787

In addition to what Crosby quotes there is

"What the real expense of coinage may be, your committee have not been able to ascertain; the persons who could give information on that subject finding it to their interest to keep the secret to themselves.

"From this view of the business we may perceive pretty plainly that there are very great profits arising from this traffic"

Drannek Realty Company
319 NORTH FOURTH STREET
ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI
PHONE: MAIN 4080

Laws of the Colony of New York
Chap 943 of Van Schaak
Chap 22 (Vol 2) of Livingston & Smith

✓ "An Act to prevent the importing or passing [illegible] Counterfeits of British Half-pence and Farthings" passed Dec 12, 1753

✓ "Whereas many Counterfeits of British Half-pence and Farthings are now passing in this Colony, to the great Damage and loss of the Inhabitants: * * *

Importing or bringing into colony ctf ½d or ¼d £100 fine to benefit of informer

Passing ctfs knowing same to be ctf 10 times amt passed forfeiture ~~fine~~ [illegible] [illegible] fine

Persons offered ctfs shall be required to [illegible] seize & bring to magistrate but must do so within one week of passing or no rights under act

Genl Court to Melt down ctfs - give proceeds to the overseers of the poor

If anyone keeps ctfs in his custody for 10 days knowing them to be ctf [illegible] this is the same as importing

Magistrate may search place where ctfs were passed within 24 hours of information being filed with him

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Albany, 1856

Vol VI, p. 117

Letter dated New York, June 2, 1738 from Lt. Gov. George Clark to the Lords of Trade enclosing ~~legislation~~ ~~also passed last session~~ copy of new legislation ~~just passed~~ entitled ~~No. 5~~ "An Act to prevent the further importation of copper money into this Colony."

" Many years have not pass'd since copper money was first known in this Province, at first necessity either for change a market, gave it a currency at an hundred p^r C^t advance on the value it has in England, an English half penny passing here for a penny, whereas the difference of money in Bills of exchange is but £ 65 p^r C^t or £ 165 this money for £ 100 Sterl^g, this put the Merchants upon sending to England for it as the best commodity they could import, which has filled the Province so full of it that it becomes a grievance, large payments at this time being tendered in it, and if a stop be not put to it will become too great a burthen, and the more of it a Merchant imports (as some will do it especially if others decline) the less of the English Manufactures will be imported for we have no merchants here who leave their money in England. "

Calendar of Council Minutes (New York)

The original minutes are in the State Library in Albany

Oct 11, 1708
Address [illegible]
Dec 23, 1708 - letter from England on rates of foreign coins
Feb 7, 1705 Two men joined to committee on foreign coins
Dec 6 1705 Letter from England on rates of foreign coins
July 3, 1709 Order of Queen disallowing provincial act about coin

Sept 3, 1683 Order regulating valuation of coin
Mar 25, 1693 Value of Dog Dollars fixed
Dec 2, 1740 Proclamation relating to foreign coin read approved and to be printed

Apr 17, 1705 Procl forbidding importing "clipt bitts and double bitts"
Dec 13, 1705 Clipt bitts and double bitts still being imported contrary to order

Dec -, 1708 Clipt money to be paid into treasury

[illegible], 1705 [illegible]

Jan 11, 1754 Riot in New York [illegible]

Misc Lk
K 5616

New York

Journal of the Legislative Council of New York — Albany (1861) Jan 1, 1753

In the 1753 Laws
entitled
"An Act to prevent the ~~[illegible]~~ importation of [illegible] Counterfeits of British half pence and farthings"
the old title was
"An Act to prevent the passing of counterfeit English half pence and farthings"

the amendment added importing
" " " Counterfeits imported to Britain

~~[illegible]~~
the text of the act was strengthened by the Council Amendments [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The amendments were agreed to [illegible]

Merchnt

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York Albany 1856

Vol III p 234

Letter dated St James, 15 Sept 1675 to Gov. Edmund Andros of NY from Sir John Werden, Secy to Duke of York

"I'me also told that noe law prohibitts ye sending our brass farthings thither if it be worth ye while to carry ym thither."

BELLOMONT

Vol IV p 757 – Report of Richard Earl of Bellomont, Gov of N.Y, Mass Bay + N.H. + territories depending thereon.

Value of piece of eight in Oct 1700

Boston	6 sh
N.Y.	6 sh 9d
Jersey Penn	7 sh 8
Md	4 sh 6
Virg Carolina	5 sh

" It would be much dispatch for trade and business, if a mint for small silver to the value of 6d were allowed in the City of New York for prevention of clipping and fileing, as well as wearing, which is very troublesome."

Vol V p. 461-2 Letter dated New York Nov 12, 1715 from Gov Robert Hunter of NY to Lords of Trade

"There is one hardship which I have observed ever since I came into this country, which fall chiefly upon the poorer sorts; that is that there being no currency but of silver and bills of credit, the smallest of which is two Shillings, they have not the same relief from the ordinary markets as in other places; for this there is an easy remedy, if his Majesty would be pleased to grant it, there being a Copper mine here brought to perfection, as you may find by the Custom house books at Bristol, where there was imported from this place about a Tonn in the Month of July or August last of which copper farthings may be coyned, to answer their ordinary uses, if his Majesty will be pleased to grant a patent for that purpose, as I have more particularly informed and ~~prayed~~ pray'd the assistance of Secretary of ~~the~~ State."

New Yorke in America

Brass

Parmalee 448 @ 9½ to Steigerwalt
Jewett 381
Jenks 5400 (ex Chas Morris)
J. L. Brown 636
Klein (W.E.W. 5/88) 1535 holed
W.E.W. 9/88 897
Arthur Part V #1772
W.E.W. (2/74) 378 @ $50 to Elliot (history given described)
Newlin 263
(4/10/83)

Lead

not sold
W. E.W. Sale 3/65 2635 from Bache collect
W E W (18th Sale 2/74) 379 @ $120 to Leavitt

(1725) New Yorke in America
Boston V.G.

Horace L. Brand
list

N.Y. Hist Soc Quarterly Oct 1956 (EPN library)

Money Circulating in New York
Prior to 1704

by Cadwalader Colden

written in 1724

Berthold Fernow

"Coins and Currency of New York"

The Memorial History of the City of New York

Vol IV (NY 1893) Chap X pp 297 - 343

p 309
letter of Gov Hunter to Lords of Trade Nov 12, 1715
requesting farthings to be coined from
copper mined in America. The mine
was Arent ~~[illegible]~~ Schuyler's mine
near Elizabeth N J

p 310 quotes letter of Lt Gov. George Clark
to Lords of Trade about 1738
"Many years have not passed since
copper money was first known —
NY Col Hist VI p116

copied in full [illegible]

p 310 Council Minutes MSS XXIII p 34
Lt Gov DeLancey ~~[illegible]~~ reports to Council that on Jan 1, 1754 many people assembled on acct of the agreement of merchants & others not to receive a pass copper halfpence in payment at any rate than 14 to the shilling, the mob was not dispersed by 2 PM — some had a drum & the Gov feared disorders might follow if not prevented

p 311
p 303) Wm Penn suggested in Oct 1700 to reduce all coins in America to one standard
"it would be much for the dispatch of trade and business, if a mint for small silver to the value of 6d were allowed in the City of New York for prevention of clipping and filing" Council Minutes IX p 757

Merc + ~~[illegible]~~

Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York
~~History of the Early Colonial Settlements~~
Albany 1883

from directors of West Indies Co to Peter Stuyvesant
Vol XIV P. 108, dated Jan 27, 1649 Amsterdam
"You think that if 10,000 fl. in small coins could be sent there, it might be admissable to drive the wampum gradually out of the country"

p 135 — same thought as above March 21, 1651

p 193 Asked for Holland shillings + double stivers. Dec 13, 1652

p 372 Dec 19, 1656 Suggest Beaver at 6 florins instead of 8 wampum at 8 instead of 6
p 438 — wampum changed as above in 1659
p 691 June 23, 1675
Piece of 8 = 6 sh
3 black = 6 white = 1 penny
New England at 3 and old England at 4 , for one penny in Wampome
Beaver = 13 sh 4d in country pay.
p 679 June 24, 1673 Council proclamation

Indians carry wampum away because of low value – no coin in colony –
order value of wampum raised from
8 black = 4 white = a stiver or penny
to 6 " 3 " = One " " "
and silver at 3 times as much
Shows that silver had a Triple premium over wampum.

p 428 Feb 13, 1659 Letter from Directors of W. Indies Co from Amsterdam say:

"Although Director Stuyvesant says in his private letter that it would be very desirable if coin could be brought to New Netherland we see as yet no chance for it, + * * for anything will pass as currency in trade, as long as a value is placed upon and benefit derived from it."

p 470 Indians only want wampum for beaver + if there is no wampum they will sell beaver elsewhere
To tie wampum to silver wont get beaver.

[illegible]

When 1, 2 prove [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORKER IN AMERICA
— Lead

Woodward Sale of Mss c. 1860

Describes the paint in lead #2635

Also a white paint in lead + accompanying #2636

Note one lead appearing together.

NY Hist Mag

Scott

Counterfeiting in Colonial
New York

ANS 1953

See Chap IX p 102

p 195

In 1768 N Y passed law to
make [illegible] legal [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 5 minutes [illegible]

Kept
Hackett

the motto

VIRTUTE NON VI

is Joachim Camerarius

IV #72

1964

Oschner

Non Vi Unc Red
reverse 300° clockwise offset
from vertical axis

Liber Natus - Neo Eboracum
at fine
reverse 170° clockwise offset
from vertical axis

FOR

Small "Non Vi Virtute Vici" p 40

von Berger Coin Engraver

From The Coin Collector's Journal

THE COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

BY PHARES O. SIGLER

CHAPTEL VIII

NEW YORK

INTRODUCTION

Wampum retained its place as the chief currency of New York until near the end of the seventeenth century, although beaver skins and tobacco were also used extensively. In 1709 when New York was requested to furnish men and money to drive the French out of Canada, its legislature passed a law to raise 6,000 pounds, but because there was not that much coin in the colony another law was subsequently passed providing for the issuance of bills of credit

In a letter to the Lords of Trade, November 12, 1715, Governor Hunter stated: "There is one hardship which I have observed ever since I came into this country, which falls chiefly upon the poorer sorts: that is, that there being no currency but of silver and bills of credit, the smallest of which is two shillings, they have not the same relief from the ordinary markets as in other places; for this there is an easy remedy if his Majesty would be pleased to grant it, there being a copper mine here brought to perfection, as you may find by the custom-books at Bristol, where there is imported from this place about a ton in July or August last, of which copper farthings might be coined to answer their ordinary uses, if his Majesty will be pleased to grant a patent for that purpose."[40]

The coins circulating in the City of New York varied greatly and included quantities of foreign gold, silver, and copper, as well as the Massachusetts silver. Most of this money, however, was soon sent out of the country to pay for imports. Even the abundance of gold and silver put into circulation by the numerous privateers and pirates who reached that port did not remain long enough to relieve the situation. As late as 1850 an English writer advised emigrants leaving for New York City to ascertain the exact charge for lodgings on their arrival, and to bear in mind that an English sixpence was called a shilling in New York, and a dollar, eight shillings; that the dollar was divided into halves, quarters, and eights—also into 100 halfpence or cents—and that the eighth part was fractional but no small change was provided to meet it. He then adds, "this together with a variety of foreign coins, puzzles the stranger, which shopkeepers take advantage of. To obviate this annoyance is to avoid the eight unless he can get in at 12 cents."[41]

No coinage was ever authorized by the courts or legislature of New York, although the Machins Mill Mint was in operation in Ulster County. Several petitions were presented requesting patents to issue money, but there is no record that any of them were ever granted. Some laws, however, were passed affecting currency in the Colony and State of New York. In 1672 an order regulating the currency of silver coins provided that the "Boston shilling" should pass at one shilling, and that a good "piece of Eight Spanish Coine, whether of Mexico, Sevill or a pillar piece," should be current at six shillings. On April 20, 1787 the legislature prohibited the passing of any copper coin unless made of pure copper and weighing one-third of an ounce avoirdupois and fixed their value at twenty to the shilling.

The lack of authority to issue coins of its own did not deter citizens of New York from manufacturing and importing an interesting variety of coins and tokens nor keep

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[40] Wilson, Vol. IV, p. 309.

[41] Nettle, p. 23.

From
Massachusetts Spy - March 16, 1786
page 3 column 5

A large quantity of counterfeit Copper Coin, manufactured in this and the neighboring States, has lately been in circulation in this Commonwealth, but it is now generally refused a currency by the trading part of the community; nearly one half of the copper coin in this country for twenty or thirty years past has been a base kind, manufactured at Birmingham in England; however, it crept into circulation, and did, until the late additional quantity abovementioned made its appearance, passed for the same value as those which were genuine.

New-York, Connecticut, and Vermont, have authorized a person in each of those States to coin coppers; numbers of them are now in circulation; they are in general well made, and of good copper, those of New-York in particular. Was a person authorized in this State for the same purpose it would undoubtedly prevent the manufacturing of those made of base metal.

Woodwards 63rd Sale
Heman Ely Collection 1/8/84

1011 1787 Immunis Columbia. Justice seated on a globe holding scales in left hand, a pole with flag and liberty cap in the right; rev., spread eagle, "E Pluribus Unum;" copper, on extra large planchet, in very fine condition and *very rare.* Smith Sale March, 1863, $20.13.

1012 1787 Immunis Columbia: design like the last, equally fine; on copper planchet, a size smaller; very fine; purchased from Mr. Strobridge for $13.

1013 1787 Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo. An Indian standing, head adorned with feathers, quiver of arrows at his back, in his left hand a bow, and in his right a tomahawk; rev., arms of New York, shield with supporters, crest, an eagle facing right, "Excelsior" below; copper, very fine indeed, but little circulated; *excessively rare.* From the celebrated Bache Collection: cost $77.50. One sold in the Mickley Sale brought $90, and the same re-sold in the Bushnell Sale for $105. See Plate.

1014 1787 George Clinton. Bust of George Clinton facing right, a fine portrait in bold relief; rev., arms of New York, "Excelsior" and date below; copper, very fine, with only marks of cabinet friction; patinated, color a handsome bronze; *exceedingly rare; not more than five known,* but one or two of which equal this in condition. From the Lightbody Collection; cost $92.50. I think it was purchased by Mr. Lightbody in the McCoy Sale for $126.00. One sold in the Bushnell Sale for $135.00, and I think the Lilliendahl specimen was once sold for $200.00. See Plate.

1015 1786 New York Washington Cent. Bust supposed to be that of Washington facing right; rev., Liberty or Justice seated: "Neo Eboracensis;" date below: copper, broad and well spread, with deep milling; very fine, barely circulated; *one of the rarest* and finest of early American issues; bought at the Lightbody Sale for $80; from the McCoy Sale, where it brought the same price. See Plate.

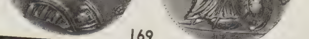
1016 1787 New York Cent. Laureated, armored bust to right; rev., seated figure facing left holding olive branch and liberty pole, "Virt et Lib;" shows only cabinet friction; uncirculated, and *so perfect very rare.* See Plate.

1017 1787 Nova Eborac; nearly fine.

1018 1787 Nova Eborac; good.

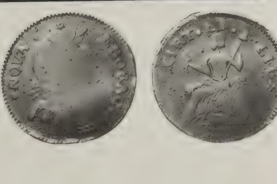
New Neth [illegible]
[illegible]

169 **1787.** NOVA EBORAC **Cent.** The extremely rare type with **Large Bust** laureate in armor to r. Rev. Figure I. Strictly Extremely Fine. Although not too strongly struck up, this piece deserves the grade, partly on account of its relatively unblemished pale steel surface, partly because of the exceptional sharpness on the parts in relief. The only impairment from handling is a tiny rim abrasion beneath the 7 of date upon the reverse. Exceptionally early state of the dies, struck before the obverse buckled. A greatly underrated type, **about R-7;** Crosby Pl. VIII, 9; page 340, fig. 87. From the Crosby coll., lot 1232 (1883) as "Uncirculated"; L. G. Parmelee, lot 463 (1890); Dr. Hall; Virgil Brand, and last, the Wayte Raymond estate. Finer than the Earle-Clarke specimen sold by us in our Forty-Eighth sale; believed to be **the finest known.** Appraised at $100. by B. G. Johnson back in 1932. **Plate** ($150.00)



169

The Extremely Rare Small Head Nova Eborac Cent



170

170 **1787.** NOVA EBORAC **Cent.** The famous and RRR **Small Head and figure of Liberty** type. Very Good; unevenly struck up, being particularly weak at the center of the obverse. Some mishandling about the edge, each side with a generous number of pin-point nicks and digs. The obv. weakness and resulting worn appearance of this piece attributable to the badly buckled state of the obverse die. **Rarest of the four NOVA EBORAC varieties; a full Rarity 7:** Crosby Pl. VIII, 12; page 341. Ex Eric P. Newman. **Plate** ($187.50)

As nearly as we can determine, there are only seven Small Head NOVA EBORAC Cents known, as follows:

1. Eric P. Newman, ex Virgil Brand estate, ex C. I. Bushnell. **VF.**
2. F. C. C. Boyd, ex Hillyer Ryder, ex J. G. Mills, ex L. G. Parmelee. Pictured in the Standard Catalogue, Guidebook, and 1914 A.N.S. Exhibition catalog. **VF.**
3. E. M. H. Norweb coll. **Fine plus.**
4. John Gilbody coll. **Fine, rough.**
5. Mass. Historical Society, from the Appleton estate. Pictured in Crosby, Pl. VIII, 12. **VG.**
6. The original Newman coin, here offered. **VG, imp.**
7. J. J. Pittman coll., found in a bank in Montreal. **Good.**

Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were the only ones known to Crosby; the rest were discovered later.

6/11/58

New Neth Sale

Misc. Lib.
N.Y. Hist. Soc.
1861

185

[illegible] of the river Salado, which goes to [illegible].

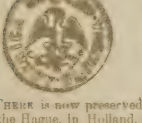
"Let the missionaries who come out here be well [illegible] otherwise they had better not come. But your grace understands this better than I; [illegible] that the Society acts as it sees fit.

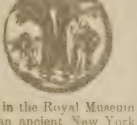
"I shall be in the kingdom, at the furthest, during the whole of May, and possibly much sooner. It would not be advisable for me to spend a day of July there if I wished to arrive here with good weather, and bring in safely those whom I take out. For at that season the winds and sea are propitious. Those of the Society and other missionaries who wish to come, I will receive, and attend upon, and regale, as though it were the king himself; and in these parts, as long as I live, I will give orders that they be respected as the ministers of our Lord, trusting that he who does not deserve this will be brought to deserve it by his [illegible] and should this be impossible, then he will be sent back; for this is necessary in this new country; and thus our Lord will be better served; for all good doctrine and example must proceed from the missionary, and this cannot be unless he is honored and revered.

"From Florida, from this Fort St. Augustine 15 October, 1566."

THE EARLIEST NEW YORK TOKEN.

BY FISK P. BREWER.





There is now preserved in the Royal Museum at the Hague, in Holland, an ancient New York token, which is not noticed in any published work on American coins. An electrotype copy of it has been procured for the Yale College numismatic collection, by means of which we are able to give the following description:

The original is struck in lead or some similar soft metal. Its diameter is fourteen-sixteenths of an inch. The obverse has an eagle displayed, with wings pointing downward, head turned to the left, and a horizontal branch in its talons. The legend, beginning from the head of the bird, is NEW-YORKE IN AMERICA. The reverse is quite singular, exhibiting a central group of five palms with a figure on each side, probably intended for a Venus and a Cupid. The left-hand figure, which is the smaller, is represented as running towards the other, and at the same time having his right arm stretched forward and carrying a bow in his left hand. The margin of both sides of the piece shows a faint bead-work. The style in which it is executed is more Dutch than English; and as the only existing specimen has been preserved in Holland, it is probable that the dies were originally cut there.

The intelligent and gentlemanly conductor of the Hague Museum says, that this piece was in the collection when he was appointed, in 1853, but he knows nothing of its previous history. From the character of its workmanship, he would assign it to the close of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth century.

There is no date on the token; but it evidently belongs to the period between 1664, when the name NEW YORKE was first adopted, and 1710, after which it was rarely spelled with an *e*.* It should probably be referred to the latter part of this period, for the currency of the colonies was then in a very unsettled state, and the amount in circulation was not adequate to the wants of trade. In Massachusetts, early in 1701, "not a few individuals stamped pieces of brass and tin, and palmed them on community at a penny each."† Soon after a committee of the General Court reported in favor of having Province pence made of copper, but the plan was negatived by the Council. "The extream scarcity of money and the want of other medium of commerce," is spoken of in the act of the [illegible], Nov. 21, 1702, authorising the issue of bills to the value of £10,000, and the next spring (March 26, 1703), a proposition was laid before them for importing from England £5000 worth of copper pence. In the colony of Barbadoes also, the condition of things was indicated by the passage of an act "to supply the want of Cash, and to establish a method of credit for persons having real Estates in this Island." The queen at once repealed this act, and under date of Nov. 8, 1706, sent notice of it to the governor of New York. In her letter, after referring to "several ill consequences of passing Bills of an unusual and extraordinary nature and importance," she required him not to pass or give his consent, without her previous permission, to any such bills which might be agreed to in the New York Assembly, wherein her prerogative or the property of her subjects might be prejudiced.‡

It is not unlikely then, that at some time between 1700 and 1706, there was in New York, as we know there was in other American colonies, a deficiency of cash, to supply which and perhaps somewhat to regulate the unsettled currency, the dies of our coin were prepared in Holland (possibly at the instance of some Dutch inhabitant of New York), but were used to strike nothing more offensive to the sovereign's right of coining than this harmless trial-piece in soft metal.

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* The latest instance we have noted is in the Report of the English Board of Trade to the queen, Dec. 5, 1709, which uses both *New Yorke* and *New York*.

† Felt's "Massachusetts Currency."

‡ "Doc. Hist. N. Y.," vol. iv., p. 1188.

Many conjectures may be offered as to why the half-penny was not brought into circulation after the dies were ready. The wants of the market may have been relieved by an importation like that proposed in Massachusetts, or the proclamation of Queen Anne may have made the New Yorkers afraid of trespassing on the royal prerogative.

Without venturing to claim that this coin contains the earliest display of the American eagle, we think it unquestionably deserves to be considered THE EARLIEST NEW YORK TOKEN.

LETTERS TO JOSEPH GALLOWAY, FROM LEADING TORIES IN AMERICA

No. V.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1778.

SIR: Doctor Denormandie came here about a fortnight ago. He got a particular act of Assembly past, empowering him to sell his estate and to retire out of the state under pretence of his being a freeholder and burgher of the City of Geneva, and not interested in the event of the dispute, as he before intended returning to that place. The Doctor informs me that soon after we left Philadelphia, General Waine pressed all the good horses in his neighborhood for the use of the Continental Army, without giving the owners' certificates, and consequently they could not be paid. The crops in general, in Pennsylvania, have been exceedingly bad. He thinks there is not wheat enough left in the interior counties for the supply of the *Inhabitants* till next harvest; and then the scarcity must continue; for few of the farmers had horses enough left to make up a team for one plough; they were obliged to borrow of one another to put into the ground even a trifling quantity of winter grain, not more than sufficient, if so much, to supply their respective families. The number of horses employed to transport flour from Maryland and Pennsylvania to Boston, were immense. These were principally taken from the farmers southward of New York, as those in the Continental Army were mostly rendered unfit for service through hard usage and bad feeding. Carrying so much provision so far, and over very bad roads, has destroyed many more of the horses belonging to the farmers. From these circumstances judge how badly the Continental Army must be prepared for another campaign. Notwithstanding the difficulty Congress had to encounter, they were about to victual Count D'Estaing's fleet fully. By a vessel arrived here three days ago from Boston, with prisoners exchanged, we are told the Count sailed from there two days before him, (the 4th inst.,) generally thought for the West Indies. Admiral Byron was not able to prevent it, being blown off the harbor in a gale of wind, and is since got into Newport.

General Grant sailed from here with ten regiments, two 50 gun ships and two 64 gun ships on the 2nd inst., no accounts from him. I hope D'Estaing and him have not met. The 3rd expedition also sailed about 10 days since, but got shattered off the Hook, and returned into harbor, where they will remain. The Refugee scheme so much talked of when you were here, seems to be dropt—nothing being said of it—and a proposal is made them by General Robertson to go near Huntington to cut wood off Rebel [illegible] for the supply of this garrison. At Philadelphia the people are more violent than you can conceive, they have executed Messrs. John Roberts, and Carlisle, and have since sentenced Mr. Garrigues and a M. Wright for Treason. Mrs. Barton, who came here with Dr. Denormandie, previous to her departure from Pennsylvania, went to [illegible], where she saw Mr. Galloway well and in good spirits. Mrs. Galloway walked further to see Mr. B. than she has been able to do for several years and without being much fatigued. As to myself I am obliged to go into such business as I can get to do. I expect this will be handed to you by Mrs. [illegible], who goes in the Brune. I am Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

ABEL EVANS.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq.

No. VI.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1778.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Crowder carried with him two letters for you from England, one of which arrived here on the morning you sailed from the Hook and as we were ignorant of that, I procured a boat to carry the letter to you, but it was too late, and on the return I took the liberty to read them agreeable to your orders and inclose them for you. Enclosed is also a letter from Mr. Galloway who has almost too deep a sense of popular ingratitude. You may rest assured that if she is desirous to rent her own Estate and if it is practicable it will be accomplished by my brother Samuel to whom I have wrote on the subject, and who will advise with Mr. G. on the proper measure.

from E. B. O'Callaghan, editor
Documentary History of the State
of New York (Albany 1850)
Vol. 3.

VIII.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

City of New-York.

p. 395

EARLY SEALS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The City of New Amsterdam, now New York, obtained in the year 1654 its first Seal, a fac Simile of which will be found on the opposite page. "We have decreed that a *Seal* for the City of New Amsterdam shall be proposed and forwarded," write the Directors of the West India Company to Gov. Stuyvesant on the 18th May 1654.[1] The Vessel by which it was sent to this country, sailed from Holland on the 17th or 18th of July following,[2] and on the 8th of December of the same year, "the Director General delivered to the presiding Burgomaster Mart. Crigier the painted Coat of Arms with *the Seal of New Amsterdam*, and the Silver Signet which were sent by the Directors in the Ship the Peartree.[3]

These arms may be thus described:— *Argent* per pale; three crosses saltire; *Crest*, a Beaver proper, surmounted by a mantle on which is a shield ar. bearing the letters G W C.[4] Under the base of the arms are the words, SIGILLVM AMSTELLODAMENSIS IN NOVO BELGIO:— The Seal of Amsterdam in New Netherland. The whole is environed by a wreath of laurel.

This Seal is exceedingly rare; we know not of a duplicate original impression.

There is no notice of any City Seal after this until 1669, when Gov. Lovelace addressed the following Letter to the Mayor and aldermen:—

"*Mr. Mayor and you the rest of the aldermen*

"As a Particular Testimony of His R. Highnesse Grace and fauour to this his Citty of New York, I am Commanded to present

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[1] Vanderkemp's Trans. of Dutch Rec, iv. 136; viii., 98.

[2] Ibid. iv., 151.

[3] Ibid. ix., 298.

[4] "Geoctroyeerde West Indische Compagnie" or Chartered West India Comp. were the Lords or Patroons specially of Manhattan Island.

MEDALS AND COINS.

PLATE I.

MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Device. Head of Liberty; the hair blown back as if by the wind, against which the goddess seems to be running, to announce to the world the tidings of her victories. On the right shoulder she bears a liberty cap.

Legend. Libertas Americana. 4. Juil : 1776.

Reverse. Pallas holding in her left hand a shield on which are three *fleurs de lis* (the arms of France); opposed to her is a leopard (England), in the act of springing, into whose breast she is about to plunge a barbed javelin that she holds in her dexter hand. Beneath the shield is an Infant strangling with one hand a serpent, which he is holding up, whilst he stoops and chokes another found at his feet.

Legend. Non sine Diis animosus infans

Exergue. 17 Oct. 1777
19 1781

This bronze Medal belongs to the Worden Collection of the N. Y. State Library; it is a beautiful specimen of art, and in its design highly classical. Hercules, according to the ancient mythology, was said to have strangled whilst in his cradle, two serpents which had assaulted him, having been assisted by the protection of the goddess Pallas. Infant America, like Hercules in his cradle, had destroyed two British armies. The two epochs of those exploits are marked in the Exergue 17 Oct. 1777—Burgoyne's Surrender at Saratoga—and 19th Octob. 1781—Cornwallis' Surrender at Yorktown, Va. The motto is from Horace, *Ode* 4, *Book* III. v. 20. The allusion is highly appropriate.[1] The Medal was struck by the French Government.

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[1] Mease's Descript. of Amer. Medals, 3 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. IV, 307.

ticularly interesting, especially when found to be intimately connected with the "Wood's half pence," immortalized by Swift.

About the year 1722, a patent was granted to William Wood, of England to coin a large amount of copper currency for Ireland, and on investigation it leaked out that the profits of the patent were to be shared with the Dutchess of Kendal, one of the court favorites.[1] It seems that Wood succeeded in procuring, about the same time, a patent for coining small money also for the English colonies in America, in pursuance of which he had the conscience to make thirteen shillings out of a pound of brass.[2]

We have not been able to ascertain which, if any, of the Court favorites had a share in this patent. "We have been informed," says Snelling,[3] "that Kingsmill Eyres Esq., Mr. Marsland, a hardwareman in Cornhill, and several others, were concerned in the scheme; the dies were engraved by Mr. Lammas, Mr Standbroke and Mr. Harold, some of which were in the possession of Mr. Winthorpe, who went to New York; his father lies buried at Beckingham. They were struck at the French Change, in Hog lane, Seven Dials, by an engine that raised and let fall a heavy weight upon them when made hot, which is the most expeditious way of striking Bath metal, of which they were made."

Leake adds,[4] that "they were of a mixed metal resembling Brass; one nearly as broad as a half crown, another about the size of an English half penny, and a third about the size of a farthing, all bearing the same stamp, namely, on the obverse his majesty's head. The largest piece had this legend, GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. Reverse, a large double Rose, and over it, ROSA AMERICANA 1722. In a scroll under it, UTILE DULCI. Others of 1723,[5] have the Rose crowned."

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[1] Swift alludes to this connection in his poem entitled, "Wood an Insect"—

"Such a worm was Will Wood when he scratched at the door
Of a governing Statesman or favourite W——."

[2] Defence of the Conduct of the people of Ireland in their Unanimous Refusal of Mr. Wood's copper money.

[3] View of the coins struck for the West India Colonies, 39.

[4] Leake's Hist. Account of Eng. Money, 2 ed. 8vo., London, 1745, p. 419; Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its dependencies, by Rev. Rogers Ruding, 4to., 3d Ed., London, 1840, ii., 72.

[5] Ruding, says "1724," but this ohical error, as his paragraph is copied from Leake.

the State. This figure resembles that of Britannia on old English coins.
VIRT. ET LIB. 1787.

Obverse. An Indian chief with a tomahawk in his right, and a bow in his left hand; at his back depend his quiver and arrows.
Legend. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO.
Reverse. Arms of the State of New-York, complete.
Legend. EXCELSIOR, 1787

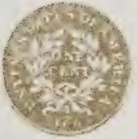
Device. Bust intended for that of General Washington.
Legend. NON VI VIRTUTE VICI.
Reverse. Liberty seated; a staff surmounted with a cap of liberty in her right, and scales of justice in her left hand.
Legend. NEO-EBORACENSIS. 1786.

Device and Legend. Same as N^o II.
Reverse. Crest of the State Arms; an Eagle proper on a half globe.
Legend. NEO EBORACUS: EXCELSIOR. 1787.

V. *Device.* A ship under full sail.
Legend. TALBOT ALLUM & LEE NEW YORK; One Cent.
Reverse. A full length figure of Liberty, holding a staff surmounted by a liberty cap in her right hand, whilst she supports a rudder in her left. A bale of merchandize at her feet.
Legend. LIBERTY & COMMERCE. 1794.

Figs. I. and V. are in the collection of the Albany Institute.

LIBERTAS . AMERICANA


UNITY STATES OF AMERICA

WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE
1783

This speculation and its fate are thus alluded to in the third of the Drapier's letters, written by Swift in 1724:—"He (Wood has already tried his faculty in New England, and I hope he will meet at least with an equal reception here; What that was I leave to public intelligence."

The influence of government was brought to bear on New England in the hope that it would receive the coin; and the Duke of Newcastle, then at the head of the Board of Trade, wrote to Lt. Gov. Dummer in Oct. 1725, informing him of the authenticity of Woods patent for coining half pence, pence and two pences "for the use of his Majesty's dominions in America," and recommending the patentee, to the favour of the Massachusetts colony.[1] But we presume that the scheme was a failure as well in New England as in Ireland, for the author of "the Defence," already quoted, says, "The money was rejected in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland;" whilst Marsland, the Cornhill hardwareman, had such quantities of it in his cellar that he was ruined by it, and died housekeeper of Gresham College.[2] It is probable, however, that though discarded in New England, it may have circulated in some other of the colonies, to a limited amount, as some specimens have been dug up as far south as Virginia, and even as Charleston, S. Carolina.[3]

PLATE III.

NEW-YORK TOKENS.

The tokens on this plate are from a collection made by Mr Vattemare for the French government, and are supposed to be specimens of the earliest copper currency in this State.

I. *Device.* A bust in Roman armour with a fillet of laurel.

Legend. Nova Eborac.

Reverse. The genius of Freedom seated, holding a sprig of laurel in her right, and a staff surmounted by a cap of liberty in her left hand; at her side, a shield on which are depicted the

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[1] Felt's Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency: Boston, 1839, p. 82.

[2] Snelling, ut supra citat.

[3] 3 S. Mass. Hist. Soc. vii. 253. struck b

ch know

THE smaller engraving on this plate is a representation of a rare Copper cent, struck soon after the Treaty of peace. The

Device on this coin is a laurelled head of WASHINGTON.
Inscription, Washington and Independence, 1783.
Reverse, A wreath inclosing the words "One Cent"
Inscription, UNITY STATES OF AMERICA, $\frac{1}{100}$.

The coin from which this engraving was made, belongs to the Albany Institute, to which it was presented by Mr. William McElroy. It has been declared by some to be the WASHINGTON CENT, but the probability is that it is a token manufactured at the time in England by some private speculator, and sent for circulation to America, and that the portrait of Washington, (which is very well executed,) was selected to give it greater currency. It is mentioned by Felt, Mass. Currency, p. 252, who adds that it is not mentioned in the Journals of Congress.

PLATE II.

THE ROSA AMERICANA COINS.

The four engravings on this plate are 1° a *farthing*; 2° and 3° a *half penny*, of different dates; 4° a *penny*. On the last, the

Device, is a laurelled Head of George I.
Legend, GEORGIUS D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET HIB: REX.
Reverse, a large double Rose, surmounted by a crown.
Legend, ROSA AMERICANA, 1723. UTILE DULCI.

The inscription on the farthing is merely, *Georgius D. G. Rex*, on the *Reverse*, ROSA AMERI. UTILE DULCI, 1722. On the half penny the inscription is, GEORGIUS. DEI. GRATIA. REX. The *reverse* of the farthing and half penny of 1722 wants the crown; which was added in the following year.

These specimens of antient colonial currency, belong to the collection of the Albany Institute. There is a notice in 3 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. vii., 282, 283, of the half penny and penny (the latter of 1722) by Dr. MEASE, of Philadelphia, who conjectures, though erroneously, that they were probably coins of the Old Thirteen Colonies.

No such coin as this was struck by any of the old colonies. Its history, though not much known, is very curious and par-

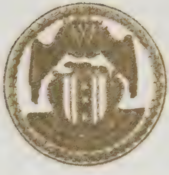
you from him, this present, viz.: a publicq Seale for Corporation, a Silver Mace and [Seuen] Gownes both for Mayor and aldermen [and Sheriff], and although he esteemes somme of these but as the Gayety and Circumstantial part of Government, yet you may Be assured, as to what is more essential and substantiall, itt shall recaue all encouragement and hartey assistance from him. And I must further add, that haveing the houn'r to be his Govern'r-General in these parts, I do assure you that wherein I may, any way be servicable to you shall Cheerfully apply my mind to it who professe no higher Cogitations than what shall tend to my Royal Master's Intrest & the Publicq Welfare of those Comitted to my Charge. If therefore you will Consider of Somme methode for the better regulation of yo^r Corporation and present it to me, What I find Reasonable and practicable, I shall willingly allow of, and what appears aboue my strength I shall with the best Convenience transmit over to Receive his R. H. assent, from whome I doubt not, but you will haue such satisfaction, as is agreeable to yo^r Necessities and desires. I haue no more, but to wish you all happinesse, and an assurance that I am

Yo^r affectionate friend and
Servant
FRAN. LOVELACE

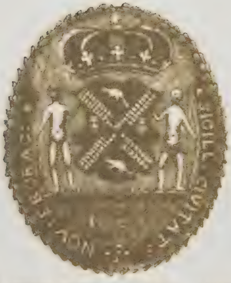
"Fort James the 6^th
of Octob: 1669.

In 1686, a new seal was granted to the City. It is richer and more elaborate than that of the Dutch. The Beaver is still preserved, to which are added the arms of a Windmill and a flour barrel, as emblems of that Industry and Commerce which the City has never failed to retain.

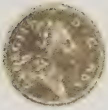
Seal of 1686: Sable; Mill-sails in Saltire; a Beaver in Chief and base, and a flour barrel, proper, on each side, surmounted by a Coronet. Supporters, two Indian Chiefs proper; the one on the dexter side holds a warclub in his right hand the one on the sinister holds in his left hand a bow. In the dexter corner over the Indian's head is a cross patriarchal, as emblematic of the Gospel to which he is subject. On the scroll, SIGILL. CIVITA: NOV: EBORAC: The whole is surrounded by a wreath of laur-

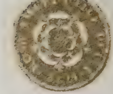


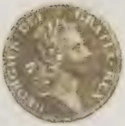
SEAL OF NEW AMSTERDAM: 1654

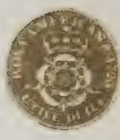


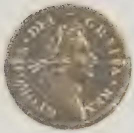
SEAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK: 1686

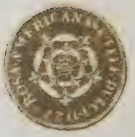


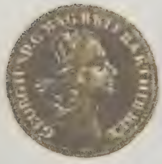


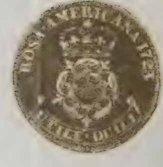












opp. p 1152

In the first issue of the *Colonial Newsletter* I was especially interested in the article on the Albany Church Penny. I suggest that "D" stands for denarius, Latin for penny, used in a Greek form in the New Testament. The use of metal tickets to give people who were eligible admission to communion was widely prevalent in Presbyterian churches — there are hundreds of varieties from Scotland, and many from Canada. However, the use of ecclesiastical tokens is by no means confined to one sect or a few countries. In France and the Netherlands such pieces were distributed to persons paid for attending church — choir singers, and persons who attended memorial services for persons who had established foundations. These pieces were later redeemed for coin of the realm, and also had immediate circulation among tradesmen. The technical name is Méreau, plural Méreaux. The church authorities at Albany were following a good numismatic tradition in the issue.

Thomas Ollive Mabbott
Hunter College, N.Y.C.

AN UNKNOWN ALBANY CHURCH PENNY

In 1790, the First Presbyterian Church of Albany proposed that coins be struck with the words "Church Penny" stamped on them. Supposedly, one thousand in uniface style, were struck. These pieces are generally referred to as a "necessity coinage".

The one in question has the same legend but with a "D" added. As for what the D represents, I cannot say.

The piece shown is in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Philip D. Greco

The "D" Church Penny has been recorded before, but I know of no other specimen; and in fact the regular Church Penny is one of the rarest of all Colonial coppers. One of each appeared in the W. Elliot Woodward sale of April 1863 lots 2079 and 2080, this being apparently the earliest mention of either. The "D" piece in the Mass. Historical Society seems to have been this original Woodward coin, via Bushnell.

Walter Breen

* * *

. . . Since writing I can report two new discoveries: another Fugio 19-SS and a Mass. cent, 1787 4-J. Both of these are better in some ways than the previously known specimens, particularly the former . . .

Walter Breen

Re Mr. Greco's Church Penny: As far as I know *all* these coins have a "D" above the word "CHURCH".

Damia T. Francis

If anyone has a Church Penny without the "D" a photo of it for the Newsletter would be welcome. — Ed.

[illegible] Meredith
[illegible]

William Smith (1728-1793)
The History of the Province of New York
second edition (Phila (1792)) p. 235
enlarged edition (NY 1829) Vol I, p

partly quoted in "Gleanings of Coins No 5"
New York Dispatch [redacted] by Gus (Augustus B. Sage)
July? Aug? 1857

would not be better advanced by it, than the public emolument; the latter in particular, would thereby vastly improve their lands, increase the number and raise the rents of their tenants. And I cannot but think, that if those gentlemen who are too inactive to engage in such an enterprise, would only be at the pains of drawing up full representations of their advantages for iron works, and of publishing them from time to time in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, and Sweden; the province would soon be supplied with a sufficient number of capable workmen in all branches of that manufactory."

The money used in this province is silver, gold, British halfpence, and bills of credit. To counterfeit either of them is felony without benefit of clergy; but none except the latter and Lyon dollars are a legal tender. Twelve halfpence, till lately passed for a shilling; which, being much beyond their value in any of the neighbouring colonies, the assembly, in 1753, resolved to proceed, at their next meeting, after the 1st of May ensuing, to the consideration of a method for ascertaining their value. A set of gentlemen, in number seventy-two, took the advantage of the discredit that resolve put upon copper halfpence, and on the 22d of December, subscribed a paper, engaging not to receive or pass them, except at the rate of fourteen coppers to a shilling. This gave rise to a mob, for a few days, among the lower class of people, but some of them being imprisoned, the scheme was carried into execution, and established in every part of the province, without the aid of a law. Our paper bills, which are issued to serve the exigencies of the government, were at first equalled to an ounce of silver, then valued at eight shillings. Before the late Spanish war, silver and gold were in great demand to make remittances for European goods, and then the bills sunk, an ounce of silver being worth nine shillings and three pence. During the war, the credit of our bills was well supported, partly by the number of prizes taken by our privateers, and the high price of our produce abroad; and partly by the logwood trade and the depreciation of the New-England paper money, wich gave ours a free circulation through the eastern colonies. Since the war, silver has been valued at about nine shillings and two pence an ounce, and is doubtless fixed there, till our imports exceed what we export. To assist his majesty for removing the late encroachments of the French, we have issued £80,000, to be sunk in short periods, by a tax on estates, real and personal; and the whole amount of our paper currency is thought to be about £160,000.

N. Y Gazette or the Weekly Post Boy
Jan. 14, 1754

By the Honourable JA[illegible] DE LANCEY, [illegible]
His Majeſty's Lieutenant [illegible]
in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great Numbers of diſorderly and evil-minded Perſons, appeared this Morning in ſeveral Parts of this City, aſſembled together in a riotous and tumultous Manner, and others have ſince appeared in the Streets, armed with Clubs and Staves, having a Drum beating before them, in open Breach and Violation of the Peace, and to the great Terror of his Majeſty's good Subjects within this City: In order therefore to preſerve and maintain the publick Peace, I have thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council of this Province, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby in his Majeſty's Name, ſtrictly charging and commanding all and every Perſon and Perſons ſo unlawfully aſſembled, immediately to diſperſe and ſeperate, on Pain of being proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law: And the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, High-Sheriff, Juſtices of the Peace, Conſtables and other Officers, and all his Majeſty's Subjects in the ſaid City, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined to be active, vigilant and aiding in ſuppreſſing the ſaid, or any other unlawful and riotous Aſſemblies, and preventing all Miſchiefs and Diſorders that might otherwiſe enſue from the ſame; And further, to apprehend all and every Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall, after the Publication hereof, continue ſo unlawfully aſſembled or convened together, or commit other Breach of the Peace, and carry ſuch Perſon or Perſons before ſome Magiſtrate, who is hereby commanded forthwith to commit him or them to Priſon, there to remain until delivered by due Courſe of Law.

GIVEN *under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at* Fort-George, *in the City of* New-York, *the Eleventh Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Four, and in the Twenty Seventh Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

JAMES DE LANCEY.

By his Honour's Command.
Geo. Banyar, Dp. Secry.

NEW-YORK, *January* 14.

We are credibly informed, That their Worſhips the Mayor and Aldermen of this City, in granting Licences for the Exciſe, laſt Week, would not take Pence in any other Manner than Fourteen to the Shilling, and recommended it to the reſpective Retailers, to receive and pay them out no otherways; which, no doubt, will give the greateſt Sanction to ſo reaſonable a Scheme, calculated for the real Benefit of every Individual in this Province. In ſhort, the Generality of the Inhabitants of this City, are now ſo truly ſenſible, that the lowering of Pence to fourteen [illegible] with ſalutary Effects, [illegible] will ever [illegible] them any other Way.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

AS there is at preſent in this Province, a great Uneaſineſs concerning Copper Pence, I was in Hopes to have ſeen ſomething in the News Papers to clear and explain the Matter, or at leaſt to ſettle the Affair; as there are far more able Pens on both Sides of the Diſpute than mine. In the News Papers of *December* 24. I perceive ſome convincing Arguments on one Side, and a Number of Gentlemen ſigning to the Side of thoſe Arguments, and it was rumour'd about, that theſe were to be anſwered and obviated the next Week; but alas! all the Anſwer that then appeared, was only in one Paper; and the whole Birth of the Mountain, was ſcarce more than a ſingle Mouſe.

I ſuppoſe it will be deemed Preſumption in any one to offer to ſettle the Affair. Thus, every body's Buſineſs is Nobody's Buſineſs. Perhaps I ſhall be accuſed and found guilty of having more Zeal than Senſe, in offering this: But, as every one ſhould try to make the moſt of his Talent, I will make the Attempt, and ſubmit all to the Judgment of the Publick.

I think we are at preſent under a dangerous Diſeaſe, whilſt we either want the Skill or Power to apply a Remedy:---I fear the Want of Skill has been the greateſt Impediment: for if Pence are ſo abruptly brought down, great muſt be the Loſs; and yet the Neceſſity of it appears plainly. I was in Hopes, the Sticklers for Twelve to the Shilling, would have either propos'd a Remedy, or gave a Reaſon why they ſhould paſs ſo: but they have done neither, except like *Sempronius*, they mouth and bellow enough to ſhake the State. Now, may it not be ſuſpected, that many of thoſe who make this Noiſe, have been the Gainers by it, and therefore are fearful of loſing their gainful Trade; or on the other Hand, may not many of them have been the Importers and Venders of the baſe Half-Pence among us: which, in Truth, has occaſioned almoſt as much Damage and Loſs to the Publick as the lowering of good Pence can do. I ſay, may not thoſe be ſome of the Heads of this Cry; who join therein with Deſign to make People think them honeſt and pitiable to the Poor, whom they have ſecretly wronged, and baſely cheated with their vile Counterfeits.

Perhaps I may be thought too ſevere in theſe Sentiments; but let Facts ſpeak: 'Tis certain that Counterfeits are amongſt us, and not only amongſt us, but ſo artfully mix'd with the others, that now hardly any Sum can be received, but ſome of them are found, and no Body knows from whom they come; whilſt many are ſuſpected that are really good. The Damage thus occaſioned in Trade, has been as much, if not more, by thoſe baſe Pence, as by lowering good Ones; for many who have taken good Pence, having had them returned as bad Ones, have refuſed to take any Pence at all.

Hence it appears, that there are now three Sorts of People in this Place; One, are thoſe who will ſtill take them at the rate of Twelve to the Shilling; another, who will only take Fourteen to the Shilling; and the Third are thoſe who will not take them at all.---The Firſt of theſe, prefer their own Profit to the Good of their Country. The Second are, in my Opinion, for keeping ſome light Currency amongſt us; which may ſerve chiefly for the Benefit of the Publick: And the Third, may be ſaid to be afraid to do Good, tho' they are not indigent.

Some of the Twelve Penny Party are pleaſed to ſay, it cannot be proved, that ever any Silver was ſent to Europe to purchaſe Pence; and that they are only brought here in the Way of Trade:---I grant it may not be proved againſt them; but does it from thence follow, that none are ſo, ſince it can be demonſtrated, they can make above 5 per Cent more on Pence, than is uſually done on ready Money Goods? That there are great Quantities of Pence amongſt us, is evident; and if they are imported only to ballance the Accounts of the Merchants, how comes it that theſe Merchants are generally in Debt in *England?* Could they not as well draw Bills here, as to import Pence to ballance their Accounts, eſpecially as there are always Chapmen enough for good Bills?---But it may as well be proved, that there are no Counterfeits amongſt us; and yet, how or which Way they came is as eaſy to be done.

It is plain there is, in reality, no Law for obliging any one to take Copper Half-Pence here; nor is it juſt there ſhould be: The Parliament of *Great-Britain* have not thought it proper there; then why ſhould it be ſo here? And with Reſpect to their being ſettled by our Legiſlature, I humbly think it does not fall within their Province: However, if it ſhould be thought proper to be taken into farther Conſideration by them, I would propoſe the following Scheme for a Remedy to the Grievances, ſo loudly, and in many People juſtly complained of, *viz.*

Firſt, I would propoſe, that the Corporation appoint Aſſay-Maſters, to be paid by the Publick; one to be join'd as Aſſiſtant to each Alderman, in order, ſtrictly, to examine all the Pence now paſſing, and to pick out all that ſhould be found to be really Counterfeits: And theſe, the Owners could not reaſonably grumble at loſing, unleſs they knew when and where they received them; to whom they ſhould apply for their proper Remedy.

Secondly, I would propoſe, every One that has Pence by them, to carry them immediately to their reſpective Aldermen, to have them ſo examined; and there, let the Owner make Affidavit before ſuch Aldermen, that ſuch Pence are his real Property; and that, in the preſent Caſe in Diſpute, he ſhall loſe the Difference of *Fourteen* to *Twelve* in the Shilling: Which Sum, Oath and Perſon, let ſuch Alderman regiſter in a Book to be provided for the Purpoſe; and when the Perſon has his Pence returned, then to paſs them at Fourteen to the Shilling: And at the next Meeting of the Aſſembly, let thoſe Oaths, &c. be laid before them; and if they are inclined to relieve the Sufferers by a Law, for a Lottery, or a Tax, or whatever Way they may think expedient, it may as well be done then, as now.---But if the Aſſembly ſhould not then think fit to make Satisfaction to the Loſers, neither would they now; and yet it is eaſy to foreſee, we muſt yield at laſt to Fourteen to the Shilling; and many, perhaps, at that Time, have more by them than at preſent; whilſt the Stagnation of Trade muſt naturally continue, 'till the Affair be ſettled. All thoſe who do not bring their Pence in to be try'd by a certain Time, ſhould loſe the Benefit propoſed.

By theſe Means, I humbly conceive all our baſe Pence would be caſt out, and a Remedy in Proſpect; whilſt every one would feel the ſalutary Effects of the Revival of Buſineſs; and the Torrent of carrying away our Gold and Silver, and the Importation of Half-Pence, at leaſt be put a Stop to.

I ſhould be very glad, if an abler Hand would propoſe a better Remedy; for I am convinced much may be ſaid for and againſt this. I know many make the Oppoſition out of Intereſt; and ſo far they may be juſt; whilſt others take it in Contempt that thoſe that have ſigned to Fourteen, ſhould rule the Whole:---I can only anſwer thus far for them, that they don't appear to me to be Dictators, but are determined to uſe their utmoſt Power in preventing greater Evils, by not taking them but at a juſt Rate; whilſt they leave the reſt of Mankind free. However, if a leſs Number than there are, were really determined on it, where there is or can be no Law juſtly againſt them; it muſt cauſe ſuch an univerſal Confuſion as now appears, until the Whole agree to take them in the ſame Manner. It is a Matter of Indifference with regard to myſelf, whether there go Twelve or Fourteen; but I can't think it is ſo with regard to my Country: For either Pennies muſt fall, or our Currency with Gold and Silver depreciate; which I charitably hope even the oppoſite Party do not cooly deſire, any more than,

Another PLAIN-DEALER.

NEW YORK GAZETTE OR THE WEEKLY POST-BOY.
December 24 1753

NEW-YORK.

The Colony of New-York, Dr. to every 1000 l. Sterling, of Copper Half Pence imported and circulating. Cr.

To 1000 l. Ster. paſſing here Two for One, in this Currency, l. 2000

l. 2000-0-0

By the real Value of thoſe Pence, which, if they hold their Weight, (as few do) would be 5 lb. Weight for every 20 s. and, if they were good Copper, would be worth 17 d. Ster. per Pound; but as much Alloy is mixed with them, they are not in Truth, good Copper: However, to obviate all Objections, we will allow the Deficiency of Weight, and the Alloy thrown in for the Expence of coining; and ſuppoſe the Quality and Weight unexceptionable, then 2000 l. Currency would weigh 10,000 Pound, and that caſt up at its true Value, viz. 17 d. Ster. a Pound, makes l. 708-6-8 Ster. which calculated at 80 per Ct. the preſent Exchange, amounts to in this Currency, - - - - - - - - - - - l. 1275 0-0

By a Loſs to the Colony on every l. 1000 Ster. imported and circulating, - - - - - - - - - l. 725 0-0

l. 2000 0-0

In all Caſes of Money where a Sinking Fund is not provided, the intrinſick Value is to be conſidered; Silver and Gold riſes and falls as different Communities on different Occaſions, call for them. Some imagine, that putting a nominal Value on Money, makes the imaginary Worth real; but how much they are miſtaken, the Conduct of the People of *New-England*, particularly *Rhode-Iſland*, clearly demonſtrates: They have ſtruck great Quantities of Bills of Credit, without honeſt ſinking Funds: And what has been the Conſequence? Why their Money has fallen to the loweſt Degree of Contempt, and in ſo ſhort a Time, that Multitudes now living can remember when their Money was equal to ours: Beſides, was there no Neceſſity for ſinking Money, in order to preſerve its Credit, why do we every Day pay ſuch heavy Taxes. In regard to Pennies, how ſhall we ſink, or where ſhip them? Certainly no where, while they paſs at ſuch an unreaſonable Rate, higher than in any of His Majeſty's Dominions; and this unhappy Colony muſt, in the End, be the general Sink of all that worthleſs Money; and when the Remedy is found abſolutely neceſſary (and that ſuch a Time muſt come, needs no Argument to prove it) how wretched and confuſed ſhall we be to reflect, that tho' we ſaw the Evil growing every Day more and more burthenſome, we wanted Steadineſs to adminiſter a Remedy, till the Diſeaſe became incurable, without ſhocking the whole Frame. At Home, while they have Copper in the Kingdom, they cannot follow a better Buſineſs than ſupply us in the Manner above ſtated; nor can all the Money this Colony has, put together, ſtrike at its Quiet and Intereſt more effectually.

The above Reaſoning, clearly ſhews the Neceſſity there is, for every true Lover of his Country, to endeavour as much as in him lays, the reducing Pennies to *Fourteen* for a Shilling.

New-York, December 18. 1753.

WE the Subſcribers, being ſenſible that the Importation of *Britiſh* Copper Half-Pence is prejudicial to the Intereſt of this Colony, and a great Means of depreciating our Currency, legally eſtabliſhed, Do, for the Prevention thereof, on our Words of Honour, declare, That we will not, after this Day, receive Copper Half Pence, otherwiſe than Fourteen for a Shilling, and that we will pay them away at the ſame Rate; provided, Fifty of the principal Merchants of this City, ſign this Paper. In that Caſe we hereby give Leave to the Printers in this City, in their next Week's News-Papers, to make this our Reſolution publick.

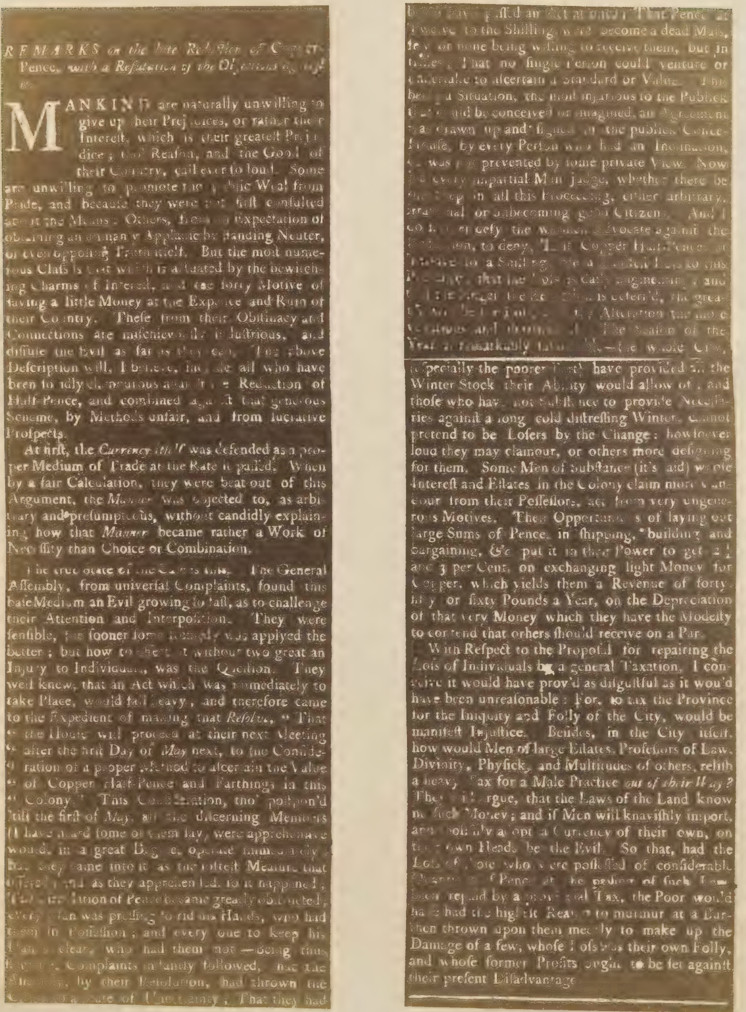
George Harison,
Abraham Beekman,
John Long,
William Livingſton,
Abram Lott, Jun.
William Ogilvie,
William Beekman, Jun.
Sidney Breeſe,
William Smith, Jun.
John Troup,
Richard Stevens,
Nathaniel Richards,
James Beekman,
John Dies,
[illegible]
Archibald Kennedy,
William M'Evers,
Richard Ayſcough,

Oliver De Lancey,
P. V. B. Livingſton,
James Thompſon,
Corne and Van Dam,
John Watts,
John Vanderſpiegel,
Gabriel Ludlow,
David Van Horne,
Henry Holland,
Philip Livingſton,
David Johnſton,
Charles Crommelin,
Lawrence Reade,
William Beekman,
John Aſpinwall,
[illegible]
James Parker,
William Cheſlyn,

Samuel [illegible]
Thomas D[illegible]
John W[illegible]
William Walton & Co.
James Alexander,
Nich. & Iſaac Gouverneur,
Abraham De Peyſter,
John Provooſt,
Robert R. Livingſton,
William [illegible]
William Coventry,
Robert and Richard Ray,
James Mc Evers,
Iſaac Roſevelt,
Robert Crommelin,
Gerard W. Beekman,
John Walter,
William Seaton,

John Alſop, Jun.
David Clarkſon,
John Fell,
Simon Johnſon,
Joſeph Reade,
James Livingſton,
Andrew Barclay,
John [illegible]
William Alexander,
John R. Myer,
Jacobus Roſevelt,
John Vanhorne,
John Ludlow,
John [illegible]
Philip De Viſme,
Samuel [illegible]
Anthony Sarly,
James Secket,

THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE: OR THE WEEKLY POST-BOY,
January 14, 1754



REMARKS on the late Reduction of Copper Pence, with a Refutation of the Objections againſt it.

MANKIND are naturally unwilling to give up their Prejudices, or rather their Intereſt, which is their greateſt Prejudice; tho' Reaſon, and the Good of their Country, call ever ſo loud. Some are unwilling to promote the publick Weal from Pride, and becauſe they were not firſt conſulted about the Means: Others, from an Expectation of obtaining an unmanly Applauſe by ſtanding Neuter, or even oppoſing Truth itſelf. But the moſt numerous Claſs is that which is actuated by the bewitching Charms of Intereſt, and the ſordid Motive of ſaving a little Money at the Expence and Ruin of their Country. Theſe from their Obſtinacy and Connections are miſchievouſly induſtrious, and diffuſe the Evil as far as they can. The above Deſcription will, I believe, include all who have been ſo idly clamourous againſt the Reduction of Half-Pence, and combined againſt that generous Scheme, by Methods unfair, and from lucrative Proſpects.

At firſt, the *Currency itſelf* was defended as a proper Medium of Trade at the Rate it paſſed. When by a fair Calculation, they were beat out of this Argument, the *Manner* was objected to, as arbitrary and preſumptuous, without candidly explaining how that *Manner* became rather a Work of Neceſſity than Choice or Combination.

The true State of the Caſe is this. The General Aſſembly, from univerſal Complaints, found this baſe Medium an Evil growing ſo faſt, as to challenge their Attention and Interpoſition. They were ſenſible, the ſooner ſome Remedy was applyed the better; but how to effect it without two great an Injury to Individuals, was the Queſtion. They well knew, that an Act which was immediately to take Place, would fall heavy; and therefore came to the Expedient of making that *Reſolve*, "That "the Houſe will proceed at their next Meeting "after the firſt Day of *May* next, to the Conſide"ration of a proper Method to aſcertain the Value "of Copper Half-Pence and Farthings in this "Colony." This Conſideration, tho' poſtpon'd 'till the firſt of *May*, all the diſcerning Members (I have heard ſome of them ſay) were apprehenſive would, in a great Degree, operate immediately; but they came into it as the ſofteſt Meaſure that offered; and as they apprehended, ſo it happened; The Circulation of Pence became greatly obſtructed; every Man was preſſing to rid his Hands, who had them in Poſſeſſion; and every one to keep his Hands clear, who had them not—being thus ſituate, Complaints inſtantly followed, that the Aſſembly, by their Reſolution, had thrown the Coppers into a State of Uncertainty; That they had better have paſſed an Act at once; That Pence at Twelve to the Shilling, were become a dead Maſs, few or none being willing to receive them, but in trifles; That no ſingle Perſon could venture or undertake to aſcertain a Standard or Value. This being a Situation, the moſt injurious to the Publick that could be conceived or imagined, an Agreement was drawn up and ſigned in the publick Coffee-Houſe, by every Perſon who had an Inclination, or was not prevented by ſome private View. Now let every impartial Man judge, whether there be one Step in all this Proceeding, either arbitrary, irrational or unbecoming good Citizens. And I do further defy the warmeſt Advocate againſt the Reduction, to deny, That Copper Half-Pence at [illegible] to a Shilling, were a manifeſt Loſs to this Province; that the Loſs was daily augmenting; and that the longer the Reduction is deferr'd, the greater [illegible] the Alteration the more vexatious and diſtreſsful. The Seaſon of the Year is remarkably favourable;—the whole City, eſpecially the poorer Sort, have provided all the Winter Stock their Ability would allow of; and thoſe who have not Subſtance to provide Neceſſaries againſt a long cold diſtreſſing Winter, cannot pretend to be Loſers by the Change: howſoever loud they may clamour, or others more deſigning for them. Some Men of Subſtance (it's ſaid) whoſe Intereſt and Eſtates in the Colony claim more Candour from their Poſſeſſors, act from very ungenerous Motives. Their Opportunities of laying out large Sums of Pence, in ſhipping, building and bargaining, &c. put it in their Power to get 2½ and 3 per Cent. on exchanging light Money for Copper, which yields them a Revenue of forty, fifty or ſixty Pounds a Year, on the Depreciation of that very Money which they have the Modeſty to contend that others ſhou'd receive on a Par.

With Reſpect to the Propoſal for repairing the Loſs of Individuals by a general Taxation, I conceive it would have prov'd as diſguſtful as it wou'd have been unreaſonable: For, to tax the Province for the Iniquity and Folly of the City, would be manifeſt Injuſtice. Beſides, in the City itſelf, how would Men of large Eſtates, Profeſſors of Law, Divinity, Phyſick, and Multitudes of others, reliſh a heavy Tax for a Male Practice *out of their Way?* They will argue, that the Laws of the Land know no ſuch Money; and if Men will knaviſhly import, and fooliſhly adopt a Currency of their own, on their own Heads be the Evil. So that, had the Loſs of thoſe who were poſſeſſed of conſiderable Quantities of Pence at the paſſing of ſuch Law, been repaid by a provincial Tax, the Poor would have had the higheſt Reaſon to murmur at a Burthen thrown upon them meerly to make up the Damage of a few, whoſe Loſs was their own Folly, and whoſe former Profits ought to be ſet againſt their preſent Diſadvantage.

The New York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy

J 21 1754

Extract from a Letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 16. 1754.

"There has not been the leaſt Talk here of taking the Pence at Twelve to a Shilling; Our People would rather lower them to Eighteen for a Shilling: And if there ſhould then be a want of Change to Print a Number of Penny Tickets.

To the Honourable JAMES DE LANCEY, *Esq; Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.*

The humble ADDRESS of the Grand Jury for the City and County of *New-York*.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

IT having been ſtrongly recommended to us by their Honours the Judges of the Supreme Court, to enquire into the late riotous Proceedings of ſome diſorderly People of this City, we can with equal Satisfaction and Truth aſſure your Honour, that after a moſt diligent and impartial Enquiry, we find almoſt every Inhabitant of Reputation in this City, not only free from the Imputation, but as far as we can diſcover, of Principles abhorring any ſuch unlawful Attempts or Practices. The Diſorder appears wholly, to have taken its Riſe from a miſtaken Zeal of ſome deluded People, moſt of them Strangers, who know as little the Intereſt of the Colony, as they themſelves were known in it; and from Ignorance, imagined that defending the Reduction of Copper Halfpence, (a Step every underſtanding Perſon muſt approve of) was defending the Cauſe of the Poor: This Reaſoning, *May it pleaſe your Honour,* however abſurd, we are fully perſuaded, led thoſe weak People to expoſe themſelves to a juſt Puniſhment, not the leaſt Diſaffection to the Government, or a Diſregard to its Laws; for from what we can collect, ſo extremely low were they, that a very few of them know what Government was, and its a Queſtion whether many more belonged to any Government at all, but ſeemed to be Inhabitants of the World, aſſembled here by meer Chance.

Juſtice obliges us to expreſs to your Honour, our moſt unfeigned Acknowledgments, for the Share you was pleaſed to take in ſuppreſſing this tumultous Aſſembly, which plainly ſhews us your Honour's Vigilance for the publick Peace, amply deſerves the Truſt his moſt Sacred Majeſty has been pleaſed to repoſe in you, and merits the Gratitude of every Subject who wou'd chuſe his Perſon and Intereſt to be protected by the Laws of his Country.

It is with Pleaſure, *Sir,* we behold the general Harmony that prevails both in publick and private Life; which Intereſt as well as Inclination, muſt make it the Duty of every Individual to cultivate and extend; and that it may know no Interruption, is the ardent Prayer of,

Your Honour's moſt Humble,

And moſt Obedient Servants.

William Coventry.
Thomas Duncan,
John Vanderſpiegele,
John Livingſton,
Leonard Liſpenard
Peter Clopper,
John Beekman,
John Van Horn,
William Bayard,
Henry Cuyler, jun.
Pierre De Peyſter,
Jacob Goelet,
Jacob Sarly,
Jacobus Roſevelt,
Chriſtopher Banker,
Abraham Lynſen,
Francis Marſchalk,
Joris Brinckerhoff,
A. D. Peyſter,
Henry Ludlow,

To which his Honour was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

'I Thank you for this Addreſs. I am fully perſuaded, 'that the paſſing Copper Halfpence at the old Rate, 'was a growing Miſchief to this Province, the ill Effects 'of which, would have been daily more evident and 'more ſenſibly felt.

'When deluded and diſorderly People, out of a 'miſtaken Zeal, will take upon themſelves to obtain 'their Ends, by Methods inconſiſtent with the Laws of 'their Country, I ſhall always, according to my Duty, 'and the Truſt His Moſt Sacred Majeſty has been pleaſed 'to repoſe in me, uſe vigorous Endeavours to preſerve 'the publick Peace, and to ſuppreſs Tumults.

'I am ſatisfied, every wiſe Man would chuſe that his 'Perſon and Property ſhould be protected by the Laws 'of his Country, and not left expoſed to the giddy 'Humours of inconſiderate and diſorderly People.'

December 17, 1753. THE NUMB. 568

NEW-YORK GAZETTE: OR, THE WEEKLY POST-BOY.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Extract of the Votes of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Mercurij, the 12th *December*, 1753.

IT having been repreſented to the Houſe, that great Inconveniences daily aroſe, from the great Number of Copper Half-pence and Farthings, being brought into this Colony, and paſſed at a higher Rate than to any other Part of his Majeſty's Dominions.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will, at their next Meeting after the firſt Day of *May* next, proceed to the Conſideration of a proper Method, to aſcertain the Value of Copper Halfpence and Farthings in this Colony.

A Meſſage from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, by Mr. *Banyar*, Dep. Secry.

Mr. Speaker, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, requires the immediate Attendance of this Houſe, in the Council Chamber in the *City Hall*, of the City of *New-York*.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and with the Houſe, attended accordingly, where his Honour, in the Preſence of the Council, and the Members of the Houſe, was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to Fifteen Acts paſſed this Seſſion: The Titles whereof are, *viz.*

An *Act* for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons in the City of *New-York*.

An *Act* for raiſing the Sum of *One Thouſand One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds*, by a publick Lottery for this Colony, for a further Proviſion towards founding a College within the ſame.

An *Act* to continue an Act, entitled, An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, with an Addition thereto.

An *Act* to raiſe a Sum not exceeding *Fifty Pounds*, for finiſhing of the Court-Houſe and Goal in *Dutcheſs* County, and defraying ſuch Charges as are already laid out and expended, towards building the ſame.

An *Act* to enable the Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City of *New-York*, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to raiſe a Tax for mending and keeping in Repair the publick Wells and Pumps in the ſaid City, to the South of *Freſh Water*, and other the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An *Act* to enable the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Townſhips of *Rocheſter* and *Marbletown*, to chuſe and elect, at their annual Town-Meetings, two Conſtables for each Town.

An *Act* to prevent the importing or paſſing Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence and Farthings.

An *Act* to regulate the Collecting the Duty of Exciſe on Strong Liquors retailed in this Colony.

An *Act* for preventing Frauds by Mortgages, which ſhall be made and executed, after the firſt Day of *June*, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Four.

An *Act* further to impower the Juſtices of the Peace in the County of *Albany*, living and dwelling in the Town of *Schenectady*, in the ſaid County, to drain the Water out of the Streets thereof.

An *Act* to enable the Miniſter, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church of the City of *New-York*, to ſell and diſpoſe of their Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in the County of *Weſtcheſter*, commonly called and known by the Name of the *Manor of Fordham*; and for granting unto them ſome further Liberties and Privileges, for the better Management of their Affairs, and the well-ordering and governing of their ſaid Church.

An *Act* to revive and further continue an Act, entitled, An Act for the deſtroying of Wolves and Panthers, in the Counties of *Ulſter*, *Dutcheſs* and *Orange*.

An *Act* for the more equal Taxation of Eſtates in *Queens* County.

An *Act* for granting to his Majeſty, the ſeveral Duties and Impoſitions on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes imported into this Colony, therein mentioned; And

An *Act* to revive an Act, entitled, An Act to regulate the Militia of this Colony.

And after the ſame were publiſhed in the uſual Manner, his Honour was pleaſed to make a Speech to the Council and General Aſſembly, which was in the Words following, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council and General Aſſembly,

'HAVING now given my Aſſent to ſuch Bills as have been laid before me, I ſhall put a Period to this Seſſion; the Seaſon of the Year being ſo far advanced, that we muſt be in daily Expectations of very ſevere Weather.

'*Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,*

'You muſt be ſenſible, that you have not acted in Compliance with his Majeſty's Royal Inſtructions: You will have an Opportunity during this Receſs, to conſult your Conſtituents: and I hope, at your next Meeting, you will bring with you ſuch Diſpoſitions as will effectually promote the publick Service; and that you will then proceed with a due Regard to what his Majeſty juſtly expects from you; and thereby recommend yourſelves to his Royal Grace and Favour.'

City of New York
12*th* December, 1753.

JAMES DE LANCEY.

And then his Honour was pleaſed to prorogue the General Aſſembly, to the firſt Tueſday in *March* next.

(*The Act relating to Half-pence, being of immediate Concern, we flatter our ſelves, it will be agreeable to moſt of our Readers to ſee it here at large.*)

An *Act* to prevent the importing or paſſing Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence and Farthings.

WHEREAS many Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence and Farthings, are now paſſing in this Colony, to the great Damage and Loſs of the Inhabitants: For Remedy whereof.

Be it enacted by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall import, or bring, or cauſe, or procure to be imported, or brought into this Colony, any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, each and every of the Perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the Sum of *One Hundred Pounds*, current Money of this Colony; to be recovered in any Court of Record within this Colony, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, with Coſts; and to and for the proper Uſe and Benefit of ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

And be it Enacted by the ſame Authority, That if any Perſon or Perſons, ſhall paſs any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings *in Payment*, knowing the ſame to be counterfeit, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall forfeit Ten Times the Value of the Sum, for which the ſaid Counterfeits of Halfpence and Farthings were ſo paſſed in Payment; to be recovered with Coſts of Suit, before any Juſtice of the Peace, by any Perſon that will ſue for the ſame, which Juſtice is hereby fully impowered and required, ſummarily, to hear and determine the ſame, and to award Execution thereupon, if the ſaid Forfeiture ſhall not amount to more than *Six Pounds* current Money of this Colony: And if ſuch Forfeiture ſhall amount to more than that Sum, then it ſhall be recovered and applied in the ſame Manner, as the Forfeitures herein impoſed on Perſons importing Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, are directed to be recovered and applied.

Be it further Enacted by the ſame Authority, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall tender or offer in Payment, any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings; it ſhall and may be lawful for the Perſon or Perſons, to whom ſuch Tender or Offer ſhall be made, and he, ſhe or they are hereby required to ſeize and take ſuch Counterfeits of Half-pence and Farthings; and being ſo ſeized and taken, the ſame to convey and deliver to ſome Magiſtrate of the City or County, where ſuch Tender or Offer ſhall be made, who ſhall deliver the ſame to the next general Court of Seſſions of the Peace, to be holden for ſuch City or County.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That when any Perſon or Perſons ſhall have paſſed any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings in Payment; he, ſhe, or they ſhall be liable, and is, and are hereby obliged on Demand, to pay to the Perſon or Perſons to whom they were ſo paſſed in Payment, the full Value of the Sum for which the ſame were ſo paſſed, provided ſuch Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half pence or Farthings be delivered to ſome Magiſtrate, and ſuch Demand made as aforeſaid, within one Week after the Receipt of the ſame. But if ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſo receive the ſame Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings, ſhall not, within one Week thereafter, deliver the ſame to ſuch Magiſtrate, and make ſuch Demand as aforeſaid; he, ſhe or they, ſhall not have any Remedy by this Act.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Courts of Seſſions, and they are hereby reſpectively required, once every Year, to give Order for the melting down all ſuch Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings, as ſhall or may, from Time to Time, be delivered to them, and ſhall likewiſe order and direct the ſame, when ſo melted down, to be ſold and diſpoſed of to the beſt Advantage; and the Money to ariſe from ſuch Sale (after all Charges reſpecting the ſaid Melting and Sale ſhall be paid) to be delivered unto the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Town, Manor, or Precinct reſpectively, where the ſaid Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings, were taken as aforeſaid, to and for the Uſe and Benefit of their reſpective Poor.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in Caſe any Diſpute ſhall happen, between any Perſons whatſoever, where any *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings ſhall be paid, offered or tendered, touching or reſpecting the Goodneſs thereof, the ſame ſhall be determined by any Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall then be at, or neareſt to the Place where the ſaid Diſpute ſhall ſo happen, in Caſe the Sum in Diſpute exceed not the Sum of *Forty Shillings*; but in caſe the ſame exceed *Forty Shillings*, then the ſaid Juſtice ſhall, if required by either of the Parties, take to his Aſſiſtance two able and ſufficient Freeholders, who, under Oath, ſhall, with the ſaid Juſtice, ſummarily hear and determine the ſaid Diſpute, whoſe Judgment in the Caſe ſhall be final between the ſaid Parties.

Be it further Enacted, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall, for the Space of Ten Days, keep in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings, knowing them to be ſuch, he, ſhe or they ſhall, in that Caſe, be deemed to have imported the ſame, and be ſubject to the like Forfeiture, as is by this Act impoſed on any Perſon who ſhall import ſuch Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings.

And be it alſo Enacted, That if any Magiſtrate ſhall receive Information upon Oath, that any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings, were ſeen or diſcovered by the Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Oath, in any Place or Places within Twenty-four Hours before ſuch Information given; it ſhall and may be lawful in that Caſe for the ſaid Magiſtrate, and he is hereby enjoined and required to iſſue a Warrant, to cauſe ſuch Place or Places to be ſearched; and if any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Half-pence or Farthings be found, the Perſon or Perſons poſſeſſed thereof, ſhall be deemed the Importer or Importers of the ſame, and be ſubject to the like Forfeiture, as if he, ſhe or they had actually imported the ſame, unleſs ſuch Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors thereof, ſhall prove that the ſame came into his, her or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, within ten Days before ſuch Information.

(*The Remainder of the* Hiſtorical Enquiry *into the Rights of the Engliſh to the Logwood Trade in* America, *begun in our laſt.*)

THE Anſwer which the Lords of the Council returned to Sir Thomas Linch's Letter, giving entire Authority to the Engliſh, for proſecuting the Logwood Trade; great Numbers embraced it, and in a ſhort Time the new Settlement at Laguana de Terminos, might have acquired ſuch Strength, as to have bid Defiance to the Spaniſh Jealouſy: But the Government of Old Spain, being informed of the vaſt Advantages the Engliſh Subjects made by that Trade, began to give them great Uneaſineſs. The firſt Colour of Authority that was afforded to the American Spaniards, by their own Government, for this Interruption, was a Cedula, publiſhed by the Queen Regent of Spain, dated June 22, 1672, importing,

That ſuch as ſhould make Invaſion or Trade without Licenſe in the Ports of the Indies, ſhould be proceeded againſt as Pyrates, &c. *Hic prima mali Labes.* This Cedula, which violated almoſt every Stipulation in the American Treaty, which ſubjects the Goods to Confiſcation alone, gave the firſt Riſe to the Spaniſh Depredations. For tho' the Spaniards durſt not attack the Engliſh Settlement at Laguna, yet in a ſhort Time they intercepted and confiſcated every Engliſh Ship they could ſeize which carried Logwood.

This violent Proceeding, occaſioned the Engliſh Court to ſend Inſtructions to Sir William Godolphin, who was their Ambaſſador at Madrid, to remonſtrate againſt the Illegality of the Captures, and to inſiſt on our Liberty to cut Logwood in Places not inhabited by the Subjects of Spain. But the moſt remarkable Inſtance we have of that Nation's Senſe in this Particular, at that Time, is in the following Words, extracted from the Report of Sir Lionel Jenkins, the Judge of the Admiralty to King Charles II. dated October 8, 1676, intimating,

'That the American Treaty does require a further Elucidation and Adjuſtment between your Majeſty and the Spaniſh Crown; for it appears by the Judgment of the Queen of Spain, in the Matter of Campeachy, and by their Cedulas reales, that they affix a new Interpretation upon that Treaty, in declaring what ſhall be private or not private, Prize or not Prize, without communicating it ſeems, with your Majeſty and without Publication, that may reach your Majeſty's Subjects.'

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

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A Subſcription is now carrying on at Hull for the Whale Fiſhery, and at the firſt Meeting there was upwards of 20,000l. ſubſcribed.

They write from Dublin, that the Maſters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Guild of Merchants, have come to an unanimous Reſolution, that Application be made to the Repreſentatives of that City in Parliament to move the Houſe, as early as poſſible, for Leave to bring in Heads of a Bill for the further Encouragement and Improvement of their Flaxen and Heampen Manufactures.

Letters from Dreſden inſinuate, that in order to induce the king of Poland to accede to the tripple alliance of the North, overtures have been made not only to procure the Poliſh crown for the electoral prince of Saxony at the next vacancy, but alſo to ſettle a younger brother of that houſe in the dutchy of Courland, as ſoon as a convenient opportunity ſhall offer, or whenever any attempts may be made to procure that dutchy for a brother of his Pruſſian majeſty.

We learn by Letters from Madrid, that the great Drought, which has entirely deſtroyed the Harveſt this Year, in almoſt every Part of the Kingdom, ſtill continues; and Publick Proceſſions are again ordered to be made for Rain.

We hear than an Act will be propoſed to the Parliament of Ireland for a Bounty on the Exportation of Corn, in Order to encourage Agriculture in that Kingdom.

Private Letters from Madrid intimate, that their Court is extremely nettled at the Treaty concluded between the Houſe of Auſtria and the Duke of Modena, though all the Articles of it are not yet known, and is caſting about for Expedients to defeat the Intention of it. They alſo inſinuate, that in a few Months the Difference about the Navagation of the Engliſh in the Weſt Indian Seas, and the Contraband Trade carried on with the Spaniſh Colonies, will be determined, as his Catholick Majeſty is going to ſend ſuch a Reinforcemant to his Guarda-Coſtas in America, that thoſe Diſputes muſt needs be brought to an Iſſue ſome Way or other.

According to the laſt Letters from Liſbon, his Moſt Faithful Majeſty is as much offended, as his Catholick Majeſty, with the Treaty concluded by the King of Denmark with the Emperor of Morocco; and there is a Probability of his prohibiting the Danes all Trade with Portugal.

This Week five ſeveral Perſons have been examined before Juſtice Fielding for Murder, viz. one for the Murder of Mr. Carey, the Haggler, who appeared to be manifeſtly innocent and was diſcharged; one for the Murder of the Boy in Hyde-Park; two for the Murder of Lord Harrington's Cook; and one for the Murder of a Man at Bayes Water. The laſt four lie all under Commitment, and the Murders with which they are ſeverally charged, are all attended with Circumſtances of the moſt aſtoniſhing Cruelty.

They write from Briſtol, that as the Scots greys were marching yeſter ſevenight in the morning, from that city for Glouceſter and Worceſter, one of the officers reprimanding a ſoldier upon the road between Hamsbury and Thornbury, the ſoldiers reſented it; upon which the officer drew his ſword, and ran him through the body; of which wound he died ſoon after. The corps was put on a horſe and conveyed to Thornbury, and the murderer ſecured.

It is ſaid that ſome new regulations are forming for governing the royal train of artillery, &c.

About a fortnight ago, the body of farmer Stretham, of Lyme, in Suffolk, was found murdered in a very barbarous manner, about two miles from that place, his throat being cut from ear to ear, and ſeveral wounds in different parts of his body. Great enquiry is making after the murderers, for there cannot be the leaſt conjecture what ſhould occaſion ſo cruel an action, Mr. Stretham being eſteemed by all a humane and generous man.

October 6. The drought which has ſo long prevailed in Portugal, having done great damage to the corn, orders have been ſent to England to buy up a large quantity for a freſh ſupply, in order to prevent the ſcarcity the inhabitants of Liſbon are threatened with.

The fleet of obſervation that is now forming for the channel, will be under the command of admiral Boſcawen.

Oct. 16. The States of Holland, before their laſt Separation unanimouſly agreed to the Project of a limited Free Port, and ordered their Reſolution in this Matter to be carried to the Aſſembly of the States General. The Colleges of the Admiralty had yielded to the Towns the Right of taking Cognizance of Frauds in the Payment of the Duties; which Point was long and warmly diſputed. It is not yet known how this Reſolution of the States of Holland will be received by the other Provinces; but it is hoped they will all come into it, except Zealand, whoſe Reaſons are ſufficiently known. A little Time will ſhew whether a Plurality of Voices in the Aſſembly of the States General will eſtabliſh the Free Port on a general Footing in all the Provinces.

Edinburgh, Oct. 9. By Letters received laſt Poſt from Dantzick we have the melancholy News of the Death of Capt. King, Commander of the Prince of Wales Greelandman, who periſhed on the 14th of September laſt, in endeavouring to ſave an Engliſh Boat in great Diſtreſs, in the Road of that City. Capt. King had gone a Voyage to Dantzick, and his Ship was lying in the Road, when they ſpied this Boat endeavouring to make their own Ship; but the Sea running very high, and the Weather being very ſtormy, they were in the utmoſt Danger of periſhing. Captain King, as ſoon as he ſaw them, reſolved to loſe his own Life or to ſave theirs, but the Event did not anſwer ſo generous a Deſign, for he with three of his Crew, as well as the Engliſh Boat, with all her Hands, were ſoon ſwallowed up by the Waves, only one Boy belonging to Captain King being providentially ſaved.

The Philadelphia Poſt came in laſt Night, and ſets off again this Day, and intends to perform his Stage weekly, as long as the Weather will permit.

An Extract of a Letter *from a Gentleman at* Halifax, *in* Nova-Scotia, *to his Friend in* London, *dated July* 31, 1751.

" Agreeable to my Promiſe, I here ſend you a ſhort Account of the Tranſactions of our New World. I do ſuppoſe that few People in Old England know the Extent or Boundaries of this Country. The Province of Nova Scotia is as large as England, Scotland, and Wales, put together. It reaches within ſeven leagues of Quebec; and the Kenebec River parts the New England Government from us: So that the Extents of Land, agreeable to Charlevoix's Hiſtory, and the ancient Boundaries, is very large; but the French claim at leaſt one Half of this Country as their own, and have carried the Point ſo far as to erect Forts and Garriſons at two ſeveral Places, which are very important Places for them: The one is at Chignecto, at the Head of Funday Bay; the other at the River of St. John, which River runs up, by the beſt Accounts I can get, within a few leagues of Quebec; and will be of the utmoſt Conſequence to them, as they will be able to ſend up by it all their Goods, and conſequently ſecure all the valuable Branch of the Fur Trade, and alſo bring all their valuable Goods down the ſaid River, avoiding the dangerous Navigation of the River of St. Lawrence, by which they ſuffer much through the Loſs of many of their Ships, in going up and coming down. If your Government ſuffer this, it will be of fatal Conſequence to the Eaſtern Parts of New England, as well as to the Province of Noca-Scotia. In ſhort, if the French are allowed to keep this Poſt, it will be more dengerous to theſe Parts, than a Dunkirk would be to your Trade in Time of War. I know proper Accounts have been ſent of this to your leading Men, but how it happens that nothing has been done, is to me very aſtoniſhing. How abſurd is it to make Repreſentations to the Court of France, and ſend Commiſſaries to treat for two or three Years, while the French in the mean Time fortify themſelves, and ſo laugh at you? Poor England! how degenerate art thou grown? Why not ſend your Wooden Caſtles, and beat their Works about their Ears, and then let them complain? Don't ſuffer yourſelves to be deſpiſed and made the laughing ſtock of all the Powers in Europe: Where is Old Engliſh Courage? Is nothing elſe to be minded, but the ſecuring a Majority at the next Election? What ſhall we dwindle to at laſt? Sure there will be an End to the Lethargy you have got into. In ſhort if you don't ſettle the Boundaries of this Country on your Side of the Water, and put things on a better Footing in this Province, I believe there will be but little Occaſion for us here, for when I tell you there are 30000 French Inhabitants here, you will hardly believe me; but you may depend on it for Truth; and not one ſingle one of them a Proteſtant. How the Engliſh Government could ſuffer ſuch a Number of People to live in one of their Provinces without Government or Laws is amazing to me. The French want to tire us out from ſettling in this Colony, as it is ſo advantageouſly ſituated for us, and can ſo greatly annoy them in Time of War.

" The Town of Halifax is greatly improved in its Buildings, but by ſome Mi[illegible]gement the Trading People are very much diſpleaſ[illegible] The regular Troops were ſent here to protect them, but I am afraid, if I dare ſpeak my Mind, they will drive away the other Inhabitants, unleſs the latter be left to govern themſelves, as they muſt neceſſarily know their Buſineſs better than ſuch as have been brought up in the military Way. I am a Friend to Trade, and love my Country, and hope I ſhall be able to give you a more pleaſing Account in my next.

Dublen, Sept. 11. Oats, and all Sorts of Grain, are allowed to be much better this Harveſt, than they have been for twelve Years paſt, and the After-Graſs in the greateſt Plenty and Perfection.

From Waterford of the 8th Inſtant we are adviſed, that the Linnen Manufacturers of that Place ſhipped that Day for Briſtol 338 Pieces of Linnen Cloath, containing 2765 Yards.——This Quantity, and the others formerly mention'd, muſt give the higheſt Satisfaction to all Lovers of their Country, to ſee that beneficial Branch of our Trade flouriſh in the Southern Parts of this Kingdom.

Limerick, Oct. 4. A few Days ago a poor Woman about 60 Years of Age, who had the Misfortune to bury her Husband in May laſt, was delivered of two Boys who are likely to live.

Dublin, Sept. 18. Vaſt Quantities of Herrings and other Fiſh have been caught on our neighbouring Coaſts, and are ſtill continuing to be caught, which has been a great Relief to the Poor and lowered the Price of Proviſions.

Moſcow, Auguſt 16. A large Packet of Diſpatches is preparing in the Office of Foreign Affairs, and will be ſent in a few Days to our Miniſter at Conſtantinople, from which Place a Courier is arrived with Advice that the Plague has broke out there, and makes no ſmall Havock.

St. JOHN's in ANTIGUA, September 28.

Since our laſt the following Affair happen'd in this Town, which is thus related.——A valuable Negro Fellow, belonging to John Watkins Eſq; robb'd a Dwelling-houſe of ſome Wearing Apparel, about Midnight, but was detected in the Fact before he had finiſhed his Purpoſe, which he intended to crown by ſtealing a monied Purſe; for the Maſter of the Houſe was awaked in the Interim; when, finding his Property ſo cloſely invaded, he immediately jump'd out of Bed, and advancing towards the Villain juſt as he, apprehending the Danger he was in, made the beſt of his Way out of a Window about Breaſt high from the Ground, at which he had entred. The white Man overtook him getting out of the Yard over a Horſe Stable Shed, from which one of his Legs hung down; on this he laid hold with ſo firm a Graſp, that the Negro could not diſengage it, notwithſtanding he drew his Knife, and made ſeveral Attempts to diſable the Hands that held him, which, tho' he cut one of the Man's Wriſts, and the Hands of another who came to his Aſſiſtance, terminated in his own Deſtruction; for, ſurrounded with Darkneſs, Confuſion and Guilt, he cut the Calf of his confined Leg in a dreadful Manner, made an Inciſion in his Thigh, and ſtabb'd himſelf on a Part term'd, by the Surgeons, the Pope's Eye, which put an End to his Exiſtence, for of that Wound 'tis preſumed he died.

At the Grand Seſſions held here laſt Tueſday, Francis Grant was tried, convicted and condemned to die for the Murder of one Iſaac Bailey, late Manager of an Eſtate in the Country, on which Account ſaid Grant was impriſoned the 10th of July laſt. He's not 20 Years of Age, was remarkably ſpiritleſs during his awful Trial, and made not the leaſt Offer to defend himſelf, but ſeem'd inſenſibly reſign'd to drink the bitter Cup which Predominacy of Paſſion, Rejection of Reaſon, and fatal Reſolutions has brought him near. The Chief Judge ſumm'd up the Evidence with a pathetick Exortation to this young Criminal, the Strikingneſs of whoſe Deportment had a very viſible Effect on each humane Spectator. We hear that Tueſday, the 9th of next Month, is appointed for his Execution.

October 12. Laſt Tueſday Francis Grant was executed here purſuant to a Sentence paſſed on him the 25th ult. If we may draw Concluſions of his inward Diſpoſition from his outward Appearance and Behaviour, he regarded all the terrible Apparatus of Death and Death itſelf as meerly a Change of Circumſtance; an Undreſſing only, ſeeming fully perſuaded that his Soul would ſtill live, and find that it had not parted with nothing but its Cover (the viler Part of Men, and principal Obſtruction to their eternal Welfare) and that he who is ſure of living for ever, need not be much concerned whether he quits this World ſooner or later, as he will ſtill have his Quantity of Life, for the leſs he lives here the longer he lives hereafter. Tho' he had a difficult Part to act at the Place of Execution, he perform'd it with ſurpriſing Conſtancy and Intrepidity, not diſcovering the leaſt Emotions of Fear or Diſmay, except a ſmall Fluſhing in his Countenance, which remained to the laſt. He read with an audable Voice, was very fervent in his Petitions to the Almighty for Pardon and Acceptance, ſpoke a few Words, modeſtly intimating, that tho' his Life had, he hoped his Death would not be uſeleſs to Mankind, with all whom he died in perfect Charity and Forgivineſs. He took Leave of one of his Acquaintance, who was an Evidence againſt him, very chearfully, ſaluted the Clergyman that adminiſter'd the Comforts to him in his laſt Moments, deliberately held up the Rope to the Executioner, as far as the Confinement of his Hands would permet, and gracefully made his Exit into the unexplored Boſom of Eternity.— The Cauſe of his Crime ſtill remains undiſcovered, except that there had been ſome Miſunderſtanding between him and the Manager.—The above unhappy Youth was born in Scotland, and it is ſaid, has conſiderable Parents living, to whom he directed a Letter, which he wrote and delivered into truſty Hands juſt before his Death.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

Monday laſt, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Cheſter, William Tipper was indicted for Burning a Barn, and pleaded Guilty. Thomas Brown was to have been tried at the ſame Court for Houſe-breaking; but the Friday Night before he broke Jail, and made his Eſcape, and has not ſince been heard of.

Several of the principal Merchants and Gentlemen of this City, who, with other Merchants and Gentlemen of North-America, ſubſcribed to fitting out Captain Swaine, in the Schooner Argo, on the Diſcovery of a North-weſt Paſſage, met at the Bull's head, in this City, on the 23d Inſtant, and expreſſed a general Satiſfaction with Capt. Swain's Proceedings during his Voyage, tho' he could not accompliſh his Purpoſe, and unanimouſly voted him a very handſome Preſent.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Morris and Pierce from R. Iſland, Stewart from Antigua, Hazlewood from Virginia, Forreſt from Cadiz, Gardner from Glaſgow, Morton from Boſton. *Outwards.* Winter and Brown for Jamaica. Cox for Barbados. Davis for Cork. Morris and Turner for R. Iſland. Read for South Carolina. Mitchell for London. *Cleared.* Pierce and Pool to Amboy. Nuttle, Magee, and Cameron to Newry. Edwards to Liſbon. Newell to Boſton. Arnot to S. Carolina. Gilbert and Wallace to St. Kitts. Veale and Campbell to N. Carolina. Falkner to Cadiz. Davies to Cork. Juſtice to Virginia. Young to R. Iſland. Arthur, jun. to Dublin and Briſtol. Richey to London.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

The Confuſion in this City, occaſioned by counterfeit Copper *Engliſh Halfpence* amongſt us, is almoſt inconceiveable;——for notwithſtanding the large Quantities of good Pence we have long had, there is now hardly any Sum offered, but there are counterfeit Ones intermixed, and to ſuch a Degree of Suſpicion, is the common People raiſed, that many good Pence, which have paſſed current perhaps for above 20 Years paſt are now refuſed.——What Puniſhment muſt be owing to thoſe Peſts of Society, who have thus artfully and villanouſly introduced thoſe baſe Half-pence amongſt us, by which the Fair-Traders as well as the Poor, are thus injured!

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

N.Y. Post-Boy
Dec. 3, 1753
p. 3, col. 3

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The Lords of the Admiralty have order'd the State of the Navy to be laid before them.

Laſt Thurſday, after reading his Majeſty's Speech in the Houſe of Co-----ns, and unanimouſly voting an Addreſs of thanks, Sir J-----s D------d moved for a call of the Houſe on Tueſday fortnigh. When he would make a motion for the repeal of the Jews Act. Lord P-----s who oppoſes thatGentlemanas candidate forOxfordſhire at the enſuing general Election, ſtood up, and ſaid, that he entirely agreed with the Gentleman over the way in his motion for a call of the Houſe on the Day mentioned.

A motion we hear was made in the Houſe of L---ds, at the ſame Time, for a Repeal of the ſaid Act, and that afterwards there was a Debate.

It is now reported, that his Majeſty will not viſit his German Dominions next Summer; that the Parliament will be diſſolved in February, and the new one to meet the latter End of March.

An Article from London in the Hague Gazette aſſures us, that before ſending a Squadron into America, to keep the Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas within due Bounds, who continue to interrupt the Commerce and Navigation of the Subjects of Great-Britain, orders will be ſent to Mr. Keene, to make freſh repreſentations upon the Subject of the unjuſtifiable Conduct of thoſe Guarda-Coſtas.

Laſt Saturday Night a very grand Fire work was play-ed off at Hackney, in Honour of his Majeſty's Birth Day, at which were preſent ſeveral eminent Merchants of this City, who drank ſeveral loyal Healths, ſuch as his Majeſty, and the Royal Family, Proſperity to the City of London, Succeſs to Trade and theBritiſh Fiſhery, and *a ſpeedy repeal of the Jew Act*.

We hear that ſix Men of War, from 40 to 60 Guns, are to Sail about February on a Cruize, for the better ſecuring our Commerce in His Majeſty's Plantations.

We hear that the Land-Tax will be continued at two Shillings on the Pound for the Year 1754.

Yeſterday at a General Court of the Britiſh Fiſhery, it was reſolved to open the Books for a farther Subſcription.

The write from Portſmouth that notwithſtanding the Order for fifty Men to be enter'd on Board each Guardſhip, there are very few received, as the Orders are to enter none but good Sailors.

A few Nights ſince a Gentleman had the Curioſity to look into the Watch-houſe in Ludgate Poſtern, and finding the Conſtable and the Watchmen all aſleep, he borrowed the Midnight Magiſtrate's Staff, and five Watchmens Lanthorns, who upon their Recovery from their drowſy Fit, were greatly alarm'd at their Loſs; but we hear that they comforted themſelves with the Hopes of ſhortly having a Watch-houſe in a Place not ſo expos'd to the Viſits of any more ſuch arch Wags.

ARRIVED.

The Philadelphia, Ferguſon, from *Maryland*, at Cadiz.
Somerſet, Murray, from Maryland, at Dover.
Endeavour, Sheldon, from Rhode Iſland, in the Downs.
The Greyhound, Falkner, from Philadelphia, at Malaga.
Unicorn, Cahill, and David and Rebecca, Collins, from New England, at Dover.
The Generous Friend, Sedgwick, from Maryland, at Dover.

BOSTON, *January* 3.

We hear from Suncook on Merrimack-River, that a few Days ago ſome Men went out from thence into the Woods to take Care of ſome Hay which they had cut the Summer paſt, at a Place where they had erected a Booth to ſhelter themſelves from the Weather, but finding it not ſufficiently tight for this Seaſon they thatch'd it round about with Hay, kindled a Fire, and laid themſelves down to ſleep, but were awaked in the Night by the Fire's having communicated itſelf to the newly ſupply'd Thatching, which oblig'd them to quit their Lodging ſo precipitately as to leave behind them their Shoes, and a Gun belonging to one of the Company, and every thing but the Cloaths which they lay down in. The Owner of the Gun being unwilling to loſe it, made an Attempt to recover it by thruſting his Hand thro' the Flames, in which he ſucceeded, but burnt his Hand and Arm very much.----After having reſhod themſelves by the Help of an old Leather Apron, they ſet out Homeward; but they had not gone far before they met with a large Buck which had his Horns ſo entangled with thoſe of another, lying dead on the Ground, that he fell an eaſy prey to the Knife and Cudgel, and made them tolerable Amends for the Loſs of their Hovel and Shoes.

We hear from Weſtborough, that on the 17th of laſt Month, in the Night, the Houſe of Mr. Alpheus Newton of that Town, was conſumed by Fire with many Proviſions and Stores, viz. Engliſh Grain, Beef, Cyder, Roots, &c. hardly any Thing being ſaved; but thro' the Divine Goodneſs no Lives were loſt. It is not known how the Fire happened.

And from Scarborough, that a Man of that Place lately complaining that the Palate of his Mouth was fallen, one of his Neighbours deſired him to ſit down, and he would ſoon raiſe it again; upon which his Neighbour took hold of a Lock of his Hair on the Top of his Head, and pulling for about the Space of a Minute, the Man ſunk down in his Chair, and expired inſtantly.

Jan. 7. Laſt Saturday arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Cazneau, in a Brig from Limmington, in Great-Britain, bound hither. And,

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Currie in a Snow from Scotland.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

By a Letter from Captain Blair, of the Ship Molly, belonging to this Place, and bound to Liſbon from Maryland, we have the following Account, viz. "That on the 24th ult. he left Saſſafras, with the Wind ſoutherly, and came too in the Evening two Leagues below the River: That in the Night they had ſo violent a Gale of Wind, that notwithſtanding his Yards and Topmaſts were ſtruck, the Veſſel drove, with both Anchors ahead, on a Shoal of ſix Feet Water, but it blowing hard, and the Sea running very high, ſhe beat over it in three Hours Time, and the Anchors catch'd the Side of the Bank, and brought her up, where ſhe rid that Night: That the 25th being very ſtormy they could do nothing: That on the 26th they tripp'd their Anchors, got into the Channel, and made ready for ſailing; but that Night there was ſo much Ice made in the Bay, that it drove them to and fro till the 28th in the Morning, when they were forced on the Weſtern Flats, and the Ice laid the Ship on her Beam Ends: And that at Night ſhe drove over the Flats, and went on theShoals of Pool's Iſland."

The Ship Joſeph and Jane, Capt. Worſdale, alſo of this Port, and bound on the ſame Voyage, ſailed in Company with Capt. Blair, and was drove on the ſame Shoals, about ſeven or eight Miles Diſtance from the Molly. The Captain writes that ſhe was pretty much cut with the Ice, but that ſhe was upright and tight. And as the Weather has of late been favourable, we hope ſoon to be able to give an Account of their both getting off.

From the Capes there is Advice, that what Veſſels were in the Road in the late Storm the 24th and 25th of laſt Month, got all ſafe out to Sea.

To morrow the Trial of Thomas Brown comes on at Cheſter for Houſe-breaking.

Jan. 15. Since our laſt we have the following Advice from Maryland, relating to the two Ships belonging to this Port aſhore there, viz. That the Molly had nine Feet Water in her Hold: that they had thrown over Board Part of her Cargo, and it was fear'd the Whole would be loſt, but that the Ship would be got off. And that the Joſeph and Jane, with her Loading, will be ſav'd.

The Ship Alexander, Captain M'Fun, bound to Dublin, was laſt Week ſo much cut with the Ice at Reedy Iſland, that ſhe will want ſome Repairs before ſhe proceeds on her Voyage.

Wedneſday laſt Thomas Brown was indicted at Cheſter for Houſe-breaking; to which he pleaded guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death.

Saturday laſt the Snow Succeſs, Capt. Cookſon, arrived here in 29 Days from Barbadoes; by whom there is Advice, that what Veſſels could be expected to have arrived there from this Place, were all got ſafe in. Captain Cookſon ſpoke with Captain Rivers, of this Port, bound to Boſton from Jamaica; all well on board.

The ſame Day the Brigantine Thiſtle, Capt. Murray, came up from Maderia, after a tedious Paſſage, having beat on this Coaſt from the ninth of December to the firſt Inſtant, that he got into the Capes.

Our River is now, and has been for ſeveral Days paſt, quite clear of Ice.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Inward Entries, for one Week. Cookſon from Barbados. Murray from Madeira. *Outwards.* White, and Drieſcall for Liſbon. Roberts for Cork. Rodgers for W. Indies. *Cleared,* Greenway to Coracoa. Roberts to Cork. Downie to Antigua. Hiern to Jamaica.

NEW-YORK, *January* 21.

By the Expreſs from Boſton, we have an Account of the Loſs of the Britannia, Captain George Davis, bound from London to Philadelphia, on the Woolpack, on Thurſday the 8th of November laſt. The Ship and Cargo intirely loſt, except two Anchors which were ſaved by the Aſſiſtance of Boats, as were the Paſſengers that were ſaved. People drowned on board the above Ship, Capt. George Davis, Commander, James Davis, Son to the Captain, a Youth about 15 Years of Age. William Cuſrie, Michael Dungean, John Leave, Seamen; Mrs. Leave, Wife to the above John Leave, who died in her Husband's Arms. Four Dutch Women. Three Dutchmen. Thirteen Drowned in all, and thirteen ſaved, being 26 Perſons on board. It's ſuppoſed the Captain was waſhed overboard.

By the ſame Conveyance, we have Advice of the ſafe Arrival of Capt. Mallam, from this Port, at London, on the 17th of November laſt.

We have an Account from Albany, that on the 15th Day of laſt Month an Indian Squaw with her Child, was killed near her own Dwelling at Skohare, by a large Bear; who ſoon devoured part of both her and her Child: An Indian Fellow ſoon after coming to her Aſſiſtance with a Gun, he fired five Times with Ball at the Bear, and at laſt was obliged to cut a large Handſpike to diſpatch him.

We hear from Sandy-Hook that on Friday laſt, ſome Whale Men Struck and drove aſhore a little to the Southward of the High-Lands, two Whales, one of which was a very large One, which they had ſtruck at ſeveral Times before they kill'd it. 'Tis ſaid they have bargained with ſome of our Pilots to aſſiſt in bringing them into a ſafe Harbour.

Extract from a Letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 16. 1754.

"There has not been the leaſt Talk here of taking the Pence at Twelve to a Shilling: Our People would rather lower them to Eighteen for a Shilling: And if there ſhould then be a want of Change to Print a Number of Penny Tickets."

For LONDON, directly,
The Brig WILLIAM *and* MARY,
JOHN SHOALS, Maſter,

HAS greateſt Part of her Loading engaged, and will ſail with all poſſible Expedition: For Freight or Paſſage agree with Mr. John Aſpinwall, *or ſaid Maſter.*

To the Honourable JAMES DE LANCEY, *Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* New-York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America,

The humble ADDRESS of the Grand Jury for the City and County of *New-York*.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

IT having been ſtrongly recommended to us by their Honours the Judges of the Supreme Court, to enquire into the late riotous Proceedings of ſome diſorderly People of this City, we can with equal Satisfaction and Truth aſſure your Honour, that after a moſt diligent and impartial Enquiry, we find almoſt every Inhabitant of Reputation in this City, not only free from the Imputation; but as far as we can diſcover, of Principles abhorring any ſuch unlawful Attempts or Practices. The Diſorder appears wholly, to have taken its Riſe from a miſtaken Zeal of ſome deluded People, moſt of them Strangers, who know as little the Intereſt of the Colony, as they themſelves were known in it; and from Ignorance, imagined that defending the Reduction of Copper Halfpence, (a Step every underſtanding Perſon muſt approve of) was defending the Cauſe of the Poor. This Reaſoning, *May it pleaſe your Honour*, however abſurd, we are fully perſuaded, led thoſe weak People to expoſe themſelves to a juſt Puniſhment, not the leaſt Diſaffection to the Government, or a Diſregard to its Laws; for from what we can collect, ſo extremely low were they, that a very few of them know what Government was, and its a Queſtion whether many more belonged to any Government at all, but ſeemed to be Inhabitants of the World, aſſembled here by meer Chance.

Juſtice obliges us to expreſs to your Honour, our moſt unfeigned Acknowledgments, for the Share you was pleaſed to take in ſuppreſſing this tumultous Aſſembly, which plainly ſhews us your Honour's Vigilance for the publick Peace, amply deſerves the Truſt his moſt Sacred Majeſty has been pleaſed to repoſe in you, and merits the Gratitude of every Subject who wou'd chuſe his Perſon and Intereſt to be protected by the Laws of his Country.

It is with Pleaſure, *Sir*, we behold the general Harmony that prevails both in publick and private Life; which Intereſt as well as Inclination, muſt make it the Duty of every Individual to cultivate and extend: and that it may know no Interruption, is the ardent Prayer of,

Your Honour's moſt Humble,

And moſt Obedient Servants,

William Coventry,	*Pierre De Peyſter,*
Thomas Duncan,	*Jacob Goelet,*
John Vanderſpiegele,	*Jacob Sarly,*
John Livingſton,	*Jacobus Roſevelt,*
Leonard Liſpenard,	*Chriſtopher Bancker,*
Peter Clopper,	*Abraham Lynſen,*
John Beekman,	*Francis Marſchalk,*
John Van Horn,	*Joris Brinckerhoff,*
William Bayard,	*A. D. Peyſter,*
Henry Cuyler, jun.	*Henry Ludlow,*

To which his Honour was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer,

Gentlemen,

"I Thank you for this Addreſs. I am fully perſuaded, that the paſſing Copper Halfpence at the old Rate, was a growing Miſchief to this Province, the ill Effects of which would have been daily more evident and more ſenſibly felt.

"When deluded and diſorderly People, out of a miſtaken Zeal, will take upon themſelves to obtain their Ends, by Methods inconſiſtent with the Laws of their Country, I ſhall always, according to my Duty, and the Truſt His Moſt Sacred Majeſty has been pleaſed to repoſe in me, uſe vigorous Endeavours to preſerve the publick Peace, and to ſuppreſs Tumults.

"I am ſatisfied, every wiſe Man would chuſe that his Perſon and Property ſhould be protected by the Laws of his Country, and not left expoſed to the giddy Humours of inconſiderate and diſorderly People."

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Sally, Henry Law, from St. Croix.
Ship Jacob, Richard Langdon from Honduras Bay.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Sarah and Anne, Ben. Bruſh, jun. for Philadelphia.
Snow Sea-nymph, John Peters for St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Eliſabeth, Anthony Byvanck for Antigua.
Sloop Bathſheba, Samuel Guilford for Jamaica.
Snow Charming-Nancy, Wm. Thompſon for Newry in Ireland.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Huza, James Burchall to South Carolina.
Snow Sally, Walter Powers to Virgin-Iſlands.
Sloop Phœnix, Thomas Stevenſon to Antigua.
Snow Albany, Peter Corne, and
Sloop Joſeph, Joſeph Forton to Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, Paul Miller to Coaſt of Africa.
Snow Hawk, Robert Willſon to Belfaſt in Ireland.

For the BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES LOVE.

AT the New Exchange Room *on* Thurſday *the* 24*th Inſtant* January, *will be a Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick. To which will be added, ſeveral ſelect Pieces on the Hautboy by* Mr. Love: *After the Concert will be a Ball.* Mr. Love, *humbly hopes that Gentlemen and Ladies will favour him with their Company. Tickets to be had at the the* King's Arms, *and at* Mr. Parker's *and* Mr. Gaine's *Printing-Offices.*

N. B. *Tickets given out laſt Summer by* Mr. Love, *will be taken on that Night.*

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

N.Y. Post-Boy
Mar. 25, 1754
p. 2, col. 2-3
Nothing in Mar. 18, 1754. [illegible] for Mar. 19.

The following words must accompany any reproduction of this photostat
"Courtesy of The New-York Historical Society, New York City"

Errata in our last: In the Notice of Thanks given by the Representatives for the City and County of *New-York*, instead of, *yet we humbly declare the same*; it should be, *yet we hereby declare the same.*

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards.

Sage from Liſbon. Stewart and Boggs from Halifax. Brown from Jamaica. Williams from Fyall. Irwin from Coleraine. Lincoln from Boſton. Dingee from Virginia. Budden from London. Coatam from Cowes. *Entred Out.* Hobart and Conyers for Jamaica. Jones, Morton and Lincoln for Boſton. Forreſt for Liſbon. Glentworth for Piſcataqua. Butterfield for Barbados. Lang for Antigua. *Cleared.* Paine to Boſton. Leigh to Liſbon. Cameron to Dublin. Brown and Minors to St. Kitts.

N E W - Y O R K. September 10.

Laſt Thurſday Night came in here the Ship *Jacob*, *Richard Harris* Commander, in [illegible] Days from the Bay of *Honduras*; who informs us, That juſt as he was coming out, he ſpoke with Capt. *Jones* in a *Rhode Iſland* Veſſel, who told him, he heard the Ship *Oſwego*, Capt. *Lilly*, from this Port, bound for the Bay, was taken off *Ratan*, by the *Spaniards* about 3 Weeks before:—The 18th of laſt Month, Capt. *Harris* off the *Havannah*, ſpoke with Capt. *Atwood* of *Boſton*, bound home from the Bay, who inform'd him, That the Beginning of *Auguſt*, he ſaw a Veſſel aſhore on the *Colloradoes* at the Weſt End of *Cuba*, on which he hoiſted out his Boat, and ſent her on board; but finding no People on board, they ſearch'd her, and found her Log Book, by which they were aſcertain'd ſhe was the Brig *William*, *Auguſtine Lawrence* Maſter, of *New York*, who ſailed from the Bay four Weeks before Capt. *Harris*; ſhe was faſt on the Rocks, and had above four Foot Water in her Hold; her Long-Boat ſtove along ſide, and both Anchors out aſtern. They ſuppos'd the Men to be taken out by the *Spaniards*. We hear Capt. *Harris* deſigns immediately for Europe with his Cargo.

Thurſday laſt the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body of one *Thomas M'Carty*, in this City, who died the Tueſday before of ſome Wounds he received the firſt of *Auguſt* laſt, in a Scuffle with a Boatman; when it was brought in, *Wilful Murder.*

Cuſtom Houſe, New York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Huzza, D. Fry from Halifax, N.S. Sloop Roſe, T. Whaley from Philadelphia. Sloop Carolina, E. Steel from S. Carolina. Sloop Deborah, T. Coger from Turk-Iſlands. Sloop Unity, J. Hopkins from Tortola. Sloop Jubile, J. Theobalds from Coracoa. Sloop Seaflower, F. Colgan, Sloop Mary, W. Taylor, & Sloop Little George, H. Bowen from Honduras. Ship Agent, A. Furlong from Madeira.

Outward Entries. Sloop Lydia Mary, W. Griffin for Boſton. Schooner Betty, Ben. Williams for Barbados. Sloop Three Siſters, W. Eve for St. Kitts. Ship Antilope, T. Heyſham for Jamaica. Brig Friendſhip, T. Fowle for Coracoa. Brig John, Jo. Viſcount for Madeira. *Cleared for Departure.* Sloop Brookhaven, A. Darling to Philadelphia. Sloop Sarah, J. Lord to S. Carolina. Sloop Rebecah, R. Roſs to V. Iſlands. Sloop Prince of Orange, S. Paynter to Barbados. Sloop Speedwel, A. Browne to Jamaica. Sloop Elizabeth, V. Saltus to Coracoa.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, to begin on Tueſday the 18th of this Inſtant *September*, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the late *John Marſhall*, Eſq; deceaſed, in the *Smith's Fly*,

SEVERAL Sorts of Houſhold Goods, Plate, and Kitchen Furniture:—The Vendue to continue till all ſold.

F O U R   P I S T O L E S   *Reward.*

Whereas Thomas Cummings, *an Engliſhman, and Blackſmith, aged about* 35, *a low thick ſet Fellow, having a flat broad Face, very yellow, very broad Mouth; has loſt ſeveral of his fore Teeth, is very clumſey, was formerly a Servant to* Mr. Thomas Marſh, *on* Kent-Iſland. *Had on when he went away, a light brown kerſey coat, buckſkin breeches, an old caſtor hat, and old grey Wig. He run away ſome time in May laſt, from the Subſcriber, who, at the Inſtance of the ſaid* Cummings, *became his ſpecial Bail, in Cæcil County Court, Maryland, for a conſiderable Sum. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal of his Majeſty's Dominions, or gives certain Intelligence to the Subſcriber, before the firſt Day of* March *next, of his being dead, ſhall be intituled to the above Reward from* GEORGE ROCK.

To be ſold at very reaſonable Prices, by RIP VAN DAM, at the Houſe of the late *Iſaac Van Dam*, near the New Dutch Church,

A very neat Aſſortment of Iron Pots and Kettles of various Sizes, a great Number of them containing only one Gallon each; Iron Weights from 1 *lb.* to 56 *lb.* Iron Dogs, Iron Bars for Cellar Windows; Cart, Waggon, and Chaiſe Iron Boxes; Iron Weights for Saſh Windows; As alſo Iron Mortars of various Sizes fit for Farmer's Uſe; and ſundry other Iron Wares.

The General Aſſembly of *Rhode Iſland* have granted a Lottery to *Joſeph Pendleton* of *Weſterly*, for the Sale of 124 Houſe Lots of Land, for a Town on the navigable Part of *Paucatuck* River, and 1460 Prizes in Money; It conſiſts of 6,500 Tickets, at *Four Pounds Old Tenor*, each:—To be drawn on or before the 16th of *December* next: A particular Scheme of ſaid Lottery, may be ſeen at the *Merchant's Coffee Houſe*, and at Major *Cornelius Vanhorne's*, in this City; at which laſt Place Tickets are to be diſpoſed of.

All Perſons indebted to Jacob Haacks, *of* New-York, *Merchant, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame in a Month's Time, otherways they may depend on being troubled: And all Perſons that have any Demands on him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts and receive Satisfaction. And all Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of* Abraham Haacks, *deceaſed, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame without any further Notice, in order to enable him to ſettle the ſaid Eſtate. The ſaid* Haacks *has to ſell at his Houſe in* Pearl ſtreet, *a Quantity of good brown Sugars in Barrels, and a Parcel of new Negro Boys. As alſo the Houſe and Lot he now lives in, being a very good convenient Houſe, well calculated for a Baker or Boulter; the Lot is about* 37 *Foot front, and* 135 *Foot long; As alſo the Houſe and Lot next to it, the Lot being about* 31 *Foot front, and* 112 *Foot long. As alſo a Houſe and Lot of a half Acre, in* New-Jerſey, *in* Grig *Town, near unto a Mill called* Scot's Mill, *very convenient for a Merchant or Tradeſman; it joins to the main Road to* New Brunſwick, *and on the Road to the ſaid Mill. As alſo a Lot of* 90 *Acres of fine Wood Land, at* Oyſter Bay, *on* Long Iſland, *fit for Building of Veſſels; it formerly belonged to* [illegible] *and* Abraham Weeks; *it joins to the main Road to the Landing Place, and about a Mile diſtance from the ſaid Landing Place. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply unto* Jacob Haacks, *at his Houſe in* Pearl Street, who will agree on reaſonable Terms, and will give a good Title for the ſame.

Mr. Parker,   New-York, Sept. 8, 1750.

Please to insert the following Lines in your next Weekly Poſt-Boy, *wherein you will oblige many of the Merchants of this City, and particularly,*   Your humble Servant,   A. B.

IT is the Opinion of a conſiderable Number of the Merchants of this City, That Means ought to be uſed, to prevent the further Importation of *Engliſh Half-pence* into this Colony; and indeed the bad Effects occaſioned by having ſo great a Quantity of Half-pence among us, are too obvious, and the Inconveniencies too frequent, to leave it in almoſt any Man's Power to be of a contrary Way of thinking. The only Means that have yet been propoſed to anſwer the deſired End, is, to reduce the Value of Half-pence ſo low, that no Advantage can be made by importing them. Had our *Legiſlature* when they paſſed the Act to prevent the Importation of [illegible] Half-pence, reduced the Value to a proper Medium, ſo as to leave no Room for any Profit to the Importer; the Act would [illegible] have had the deſired Effect, which now has proved ineffectual. At *Philadelphia* when a much leſs Quantity of Half-pence were paſſing there for more than their Value, heavy Complaints were made, and the Conſequences dreaded; and deſpairing of a Remedy by Law, the *Merchants* made a mutual *Promiſe* not to receive or paſs any Half-pence, at any other Rate than *Fifteen* to the Shilling, which ſoon had the deſired Effect; and the ſame *Reſolution* here would doubtleſs produce the ſame End.

It has been propoſed to reduce Half-pence to *Thirteen* to the Shilling, which it was conceived would prevent the further Importation: But upon further Conſideration it appeared evident, that that Medium would not anſwer the End propoſed by ſuch Reduction, for even at *Thirteen* to the Shilling the neighbouring Colonies would have a manifeſt Advantage by ſending us their Half-pence. At *Philadelphia* they paſs at *Fifteen* to the Shilling, ſo that a Profit of about 17 per C. now remains to the Importers of Half-pence from thence. The Difference between *Boſton* and this Place is about 12 ½ per Ct. in favour of the Importer; Then how can it be expected that a Reduction of about 8 per Ct. will prevent the Importation. At *Fourteen* to the Shilling it is thought that the Importation will be effectually prevented; as then they can't be imported from *London* with any Profit: Here and at *Philadelphia* they will paſs nearly at a Par; and at *Boſton* ſomewhat at a higher Rate than here. As it is generally thought convenient to have ſome Half-pence among us, this Medium of *Fourteen* to the Shilling, will equally prevent the Exportation and Importation, ſince then we can't export them to the neighbouring Colonies with any Profit, except to *Boſton*; and we are in no great Danger of ſending Money thither, many of our Commodities anſwering better.

About thirty Merchants of this City have agreed to meet at the Merchants Coffe Houſe, on Tueſday the 11th Inſtant, at 12 o' the Clock, to ſign an Inſtrument to oblige themſelves not to take or paſs any Half-pence, otherwiſe than at the Rate of *Fourteen* to the Shilling. All Merchants and others inclined to favour ſo good a Deſign, are deſired to meet at the Time and Place aforeſaid, to enter into the ſaid Engagement; which it is not doubted will be readily done by all Well Wiſhers to this Colony, and the Trade thereof.

Price Current in *New-York*

Wheat, per Buſh. 5s.	Muſcovada Sugar 50s. to 55s.
Flour, per C. 14s. to 15s.	Molaſſes, 21d. per Gal.
Milk Bread, 36s.	Weſt India Rum, 4s.
White Do. 26s.	New-England Do. 2s. 6d.

A young likely Negro Wench, to be ſold: Alſo a good Moſes *Boat, ſixteen Foot Keel, but* 18 *Months old: Enquire of the Printer hereof.*

By His Excellency's Permiſſion, At the Theatre, in *Naſſau-Street*, on Thurſday Evening next, for the firſt Time this Seaſon, will be preſented, a Comedy called, the *Recruiting-Officer.*

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

N.Y. Post-Boy
Sep. 10, 1750 (Reissue Sep. 8)
p. 3, col 2.

The following words must accompany any reproduction of this photostat
"Courtesy of The New-York Historical Society, New York City"

N.Y.C. Jan 11. 1754

James DeLancey Lt. Gov.

His Honour acquainted the Board that great numbers of People were Assembled [illegible] this morning on Acc[ount of a :] late Agreement of the Merchants and others not to receive [pass :] Copper half Pence in payment, at any other rate than p[fourteen :] to the shilling, and with an Intention as might be supposed to do some mischief. That they were not wholly dispersed at 2 o'Clock but some of them appeared with a Drum beating before them, from which he was apprehensive great Disorders might ensue if not [timely] Prevented. That the Person who beat the Drum had been Committed, and that it appeared by two Affidavits ~~when~~ taken before the Major and majestrates that one Wendall Ham and Mathias Sleght had encouraged the mob by throwing halfpence among them, whom he had ordered to be summoned to appear at this Board, and then his Honour required the advice of the Council, what they thought further necessary to be done to disperse or prevent the Reassembling of the Mobb, and further Tumults and Disorder on this Occasion.

NY Council Minutes V. 23 p 133

Jan 11 1754

[illegible] half pence [illegible]
to the Gallery, and with them [illegible]
commit mischief. That they were not wholly [illegible]
some of them appeared with Drums beating [illegible]
for our apprehensions great Disorders [illegible]
Resented. That the Person who beat the Drum [illegible]
that it appeared by two Affidavits taken before the Mayor [illegible]
that one Wendall Ham, and Mathew Sleight had encouraged [illegible]
by throwing half pence among them, whom he had ordered [illegible]
to appear at this Board; and then his Honour required the [illegible]
of the Council what they thought further neceſsary to be done [illegible]
prevent the Reaſsembling of the Mobb, and for the Punishment [illegible]
Offender on this Occasion.

[illegible] Proclamation [illegible]

The Council Advised his Honour [illegible] a Proclamation commanding the Persons so Aſsembled [illegible] to disperse on Pain of Prosecution, and directing the Mayor, Magistrates and others to apprehend and cause such to be committed [illegible] should Continue so unlawfully Aſsembled after the Publication thereof.

[illegible]

Wendal Ham and Mathew Sleight attending without were called in and examined on the Matters charged against them in the said Affidavits which were Read unto them, and then they [illegible] drew; and the Council advised that the said Ham and Sleight [illegible] stand Committed until they sho'd enter into Recognizance [illegible] in the Sum of £200 for their Appearance at the next Supreme Court and their good Behaviour which is ordered accordingly.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the thirty first day of January 1754.

Present

The Honble James De Lancey Esqr Lieut Govr &C.

Mr Alexander, Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy, Mr Chambers,
Mr Murray, Mr Smith

[illegible]

His Honor acquainted the Board that by the Death of Mr Anthony Rutgers Coroner of this City and County that Office is become Vacant and thereupon his Honour by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council was pleased to appoint John Burnet Esqr to be Coroner of the City and County of New York, til the 14th October next ensuing.

His

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New York Council Minutes, v.23, p.134,
Minutes for January 11, 1754 (conclusion)

The Hon^ble James De Lancey Esq^r [illegible]

M^r Alexander } M^r Holland
M^r Kennedy } M^r Chambers
M^r Murray } M^r Smith

His Honor informed the Board that he had now lying before him for his Assent, fifteen Bills, Passed this Session by the Council and General Assembly, and required the Opinion of the Council wheather they thought it adviseable for him to pass the said Bills. The Council advised his Honor to give his Assent to all the said Bills Except M^r Kennedy, who having dissented to the Passing several of the said Bills in Council, and entered the same in the Journal of that House, declared as to such only he could not advise his Honor to Pass or give his Assent to.

[illegible] of the Assembly [illegible] Indian Presents

His Honour then communicated a Vote of the General Assembly of this day whereby the House have Resolved, that as soon as the Season of the year will permit his Honor the Lieutenant Governor to meet the Indian Nations at Albany to renew the Ancient Treaty with them this House will make Provision for the Presents usually made them on such Occasions and also for the Expence of his Honour's Voyage to Albany.

Interview to be held at Albany 14 June 1754

Whereupon his Honour with the Advice and Consent of the Council was pleased to appoint that the Interview with the Indians be held at the City of Albany on the fourteenth Day of June next.

Assembly to be prorogued to [illegible] March

And his Honour having desired the Opinion of the Council as to proper time to Prorogue the General Assembly, The Council advised his Honour to Prorogue the General Assembly to the first Tuesday in March next.

Minutes of Council [illegible] hitherto sent to the Board of Trade

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At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the Eleventh day of January 1754 P. Mer.

Present

The Hon^ble James De Lancey Esq^r Lieu^t Governor &c.^a

M^r Alexander } M^r Holland.
M^r Kennedy } M^r Chambers.
M^r Murray } M^r Smith.

His Honour acquainted the Board that great numbers of

People

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New York Council Minutes, v.23, p.133,
"Minutes for January 11, 1754. (beginning)

choſen and elected as aboveſaid, ſhall ſerve as Conſtable or Conſtables for the then enſuing Year, until there be others choſen, elected and qualified, according to Law, in their Room and Stead: And every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo choſen and elected as aforeſaid, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to qualify and ſerve, as is above directed, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence, the Sum of *Forty Shillings*, to be recovered before any one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for ſaid County, by ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall proſecute and ſue for the ſame: And in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for any two Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County of *Ulſter*, living in or nigh the ſaid Townſhips, to appoint ſome fit Perſon or Perſons to execute the Office of Conſtable for the ſaid Place or Places, where ſuch Refuſal or Neglect ſhall happen, until a new Election ſhall be made, by Virtue of this Act as aforeſaid; and every ſuch Conſtable or Conſtables, ſo elected, choſen or appointed, as aforeſaid, ſhall have the ſame Powers, and be ſubject to the ſame Fines and Forfeitures, as the other Conſtables for the ſeveral Towns, Manors and Precincts in the ſaid County, are impowered with, and liable to.

CHAP. XXII.

An ACT *to prevent the importing or paſſing Counterfeits of* Britiſh *Half-pence and Farthings.*

Paſs'd the 12th December, 1753.

WHEREAS many Counterfeits of Britiſh Half-pence and Farthings, are now paſſing in this Colony, to the great Damage and Loſs of the Inhabitants: For Remedy whereof,

Penalty on Perſons importing counterfeit Halfpence or Farthings.

I. **Be it Enacted** *by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly, and it is hereby* **Enacted** *by the Authority of the ſame*, That if any Perſon or Perſons, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall import, or bring, or cauſe, or procure to be imported, or brought into this Colony, any Counterfeits of Britiſh Halfpence or Farthings; each and every of the Perſons ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the Sum of *One Hundred Pounds*, current Money of this Colony; to be recovered in any Court of Record within this Colony, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, with Coſts; and to and for the proper Uſe and Benefit of ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Any Perſons paſſing Counterfeits to forfeit ten Times the Sum.

II. **And be it Enacted** *by the ſame Authority*, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall paſs any Counterfeits of Britiſh Halfpence or Farthings, in Payment, knowing the ſame to be counterfeit; he, ſhe, or they, ſhall forfeit ten Times the Value of the Sum, for which the ſaid Counterfeits of Halfpence or Farthings were ſo paſſed in Payment; to be recovered with Coſts of Suit, before any Juſtice of the Peace, by any Perſon that will ſue for the ſame: Which Juſtice is hereby fully impowered and required, ſummarily, to hear and determine the ſame, and to award Execution thereupon, if the ſaid Forfeiture ſhall not amount to more than *Six Pounds*, current Money of this Colony; and if ſuch Forfeiture ſhall amount to more than that Sum, then it ſhall be recovered and applied in the ſame Manner, as the Forfeitures herein impoſed on Perſons importing Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, are directed to be recovered and applied.

Counterfeit Halfpence when offered in Payment, to be ſeized by the

III. **Be it further Enacted** *by the ſame Authority*, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall tender or offer in Payment, any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings; it ſhall and may be lawful for the Perſon or Perſons, to whom

Perſon to whom tender'd, and delivered to a Magiſtrate.

ſuch Tender or Offer ſhall be made, and he, ſhe or they are hereby required to ſeize and take ſuch Counterfeits of Halfpence and Farthings; and being ſo ſeized and taken, the ſame to convey and deliver to ſome Magiſtrate of the City or County where ſuch Tender or Offer ſhall be made, who ſhall deliver the ſame to the next General Court of Seſſions of the Peace, to be holden for ſuch City or County.

Perſons paſſing Counterfeits liable to pay the Sum over again.

IV. **And be it Enacted** *by the Authority aforeſaid,* That when any Perſon or Perſons ſhall have paſſed any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings in Payment; he, ſhe, or they ſhall be liable, and is, and are hereby obliged on Demand, to pay to the Perſon or Perſons to whom they were ſo paſſed in Payment, the full Value of the Sum for which the ſame were ſo paſſed, provided ſuch Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, be delivered to ſome Magiſtrate, and ſuch Demand made as aforeſaid, within one Week after the Receipt of the ſame. But if ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall ſo receive the ſame Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, ſhall not, within one Week thereafter, deliver the ſame to ſuch Magiſtrate, and make ſuch Demand as aforeſaid; he, ſhe, or they, ſhall not have any Remedy by this Act.

Counterfeits to be melted down by Order of the Seſſions, and the Monies ariſing from the Sale to be deliver'd to the Overſeers of the Poor.

V. **And be it further Enacted** *by the Authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Courts of Seſſions, and they are hereby reſpectively required, once every Year, to give Order for the melting down all ſuch Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, as ſhall or may, from Time to Time, be delivered to them, and ſhall likewiſe order and direct the ſame, when ſo melted down, to be ſold and diſpoſed of to the beſt Advantage; and the Money to ariſe from ſuch Sale (after all Charges reſpecting the ſaid Melting and Sale, ſhall be paid) to be delivered unto the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Town, Manor, or Precinct reſpectively, where the ſaid Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, were taken as aforeſaid, to and for the Uſe and Benefit of their reſpective Poor.

Halfpence that are diſputed to be determined by a Juſtice.

VI. **And be it further Enacted** *by the Authority aforeſaid,* That in Caſe any Diſpute ſhall happen, between any Perſons whatſoever, where any *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings ſhall be paid, offered or tendered, touching or reſpecting the Goodneſs thereof, the ſame ſhall be determined by any Juſtice of the Peace, who ſhall then be at, or neareſt to the Place where the ſaid Diſpute ſhall ſo happen, in Caſe the Sum in Diſpute exceed not the Sum of *Forty Shillings*; but in Caſe the ſame exceed *Forty Shillings,* then the ſaid Juſtice ſhall, if required by either of the Parties, take to his Aſſiſtance two able and ſufficient Freeholders, who, under Oath, ſhall, with the ſaid Juſtice, ſummarily hear and determine the ſaid Diſpute, whoſe Judgment in the Caſe ſhall be final between the ſaid Parties.

Perſons keeping Counterfeits in their Cuſtody, liable to the ſame Penalty as Importers.

VII. **Be it further Enacted,** That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, after the Publication of this Act, ſhall, for the Space of Ten Days, keep in his, her, or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, knowing them to be ſuch, he, ſhe or they ſhall, in that Caſe, be deemed to have imported the ſame, and be ſubject to the like Forfeiture, as is by this Act impoſed on any Perſon who ſhall import ſuch Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings.

Magiſtrates may cauſe ſuſpicious Places to be ſearched.

VIII. **And be it alſo Enacted,** That if any Magiſtrate ſhall receive Information upon Oath, that any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings, were ſeen or diſcovered by the Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Oath, in any Place or Places within Twenty Four Hours before ſuch Information given; it ſhall and may be lawful in that Caſe for the ſaid Magiſtrate, and he is hereby enjoined

enjoined and required to iſſue a Warrant, to cauſe ſuch Place or Places to be ſearched; and if any Counterfeits of *Britiſh* Halfpence or Farthings be found, the Perſon or Perſons poſſeſſed thereof, ſhall be deemed the Importer or Importers of the ſame, and be ſubject to the like Forfeiture, as if he, ſhe or they had actually imported the ſame, unleſs ſuch Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors thereof, ſhall prove that the ſame came into his, her or their Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion, within ten Days before ſuch Information.

CHAP. XXIII.

An ACT *to regulate the collecting the Duty of Exciſe on Strong Liquors retailed in this Colony.*

Expired 1 January 1755.

Paſs'd the 12th December, 1753.

CHAP XXIV.

An ACT *for preventing Frauds by Mortgages, which ſhall be made and executed after the firſt Day of* June, *in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Four.*

Paſs'd the 12th December, 1753.

WHEREAS many Frauds and Abuſes have been committed, as well by Perſons mortgaging their Lands, Tenements and real Eſtate, and afterwards ſelling the ſame Lands to other Perſons who were ignorant of ſuch Mortgages, as by Perſons mortgaging the ſame Lands ſeveral Times, without giving Notice to the latter Mortgagees of the former Mortgage or Mortgages, whereby many Perſons have been defrauded of great Sums of Money; wherefore, for preventing thoſe Evils for the future;

I. **Be it Enacted** *by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly, and it is hereby* **Enacted** *by the Authority of the ſame,* That immediately, from and after the Publication hereof, each and every of the Clerks of the ſeveral and reſpective Cities and Counties within this Province, ſhall provide a fit and proper Blank Book for the regiſtring of all Mortgages of Lands, Tenements, and real Eſtate, lying within their reſpective Cities and Counties, which ſhall be made and executed after the firſt Day of *June,* in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Four; in which Regiſter ſhall be entered the Deſcription and Boundaries of the Lands mortgaged, the Names of the Mortgagers and Mortgagees, and the Dates of the reſpective Mortgages, the mortgage Money, and the Time and Times when payable, and the Time when regiſtred or recorded; to which Regiſter, all Perſons whatſoever, at proper Seaſons, may have Recourſe and Search; and for which the ſaid Clerks ſhall have and receive the Sum of *Three Shillings,* for each Mortgage ſo entered, and *One Shilling* for every Search. **Provided always,** That before any ſuch Mortgage ſhall be ſo entered in any ſuch Regiſter, the ſame ſhall be either acknowleged by the Parties that executed the ſame, or proved by one or more of the Witneſſes thereto upon Oath, either before one of his Majeſty's Council for this Colony, or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the reſpective Cities and Counties where the Lands ſo mortgaged lie.

The County Clerks to provide Books, for regiſtring all Mortgages made after the firſt of *June* 1754.

The Mortgage to be proved before it is regiſtred,

II. **And**

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That no Perſon or Perſons do hereafter unlawfully maintain, or cauſe or procure any unlawful Maintenance, in any Matter or Cauſe whatſoever now depending, or which hereafter ſhall depend in Suit and Variance, by any Writ, Action, Bill, Complaint, Information or Indictment, in any wiſe touching or concerning any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or any Goods, Chattels, Debts, Damages or Offences, in any Court in this State, or before any Perſon or Perſons, who have, or hereafter ſhall have Authority, by Commiſſion, Patent, Writ or otherwiſe, to examine, hear or determine any Matter or Witneſſes concerning the ſame; and that no Perſon or Perſons do hereafter unlawfully retain, for Maintenance of any Suit or Plea, any Perſon or Perſons, or embrace any Freeholders or Jurors, by Letters, Rewards, Promiſes, or any other ſiniſter Labour or Means, to maintain any Matter or Cauſe, or to the Hindrance or Diſturbance of Juſtice, or to the Procurement or Occaſion of any falſe Verdict, in any of the Courts aforeſaid, upon Pain to forfeit, for every ſuch Offence, *One Hundred Pounds*; the one Moiety thereof to the Uſe of the People of this State, and the other Moiety thereof to him who will ſue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any Court of Record.

Perſons unlawfully maintaining, or procuring unlawful Maintenance in any Matter or Cauſe,

Or retaining others for Maintenance, or embracing any Jurors,

To forfeit 100l.

C H A P. XIX.

An A C T *for the Prevention and Puniſhment of Extortion.*

Paſſed 7th February, 1788.

BE *it Enacted by the People of the State of* New-York, *repreſented in Senate and Aſſembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame,* That no Judge, Juſtice, Sheriff, or other Officer whatſoever, miniſterial or judicial, ſhall receive or take any Fee or Reward to do his Office, but ſuch as is or ſhall be allowed by the Laws of this State; and if any doth, he ſhall reſtore to the Party grieved, double Damages. *And further,* That if any Judge, Juſtice, Sheriff, or other Officer aforeſaid, hath received or taken, or ſhall receive or take, by Colour of his Office, any Fee or Reward whatſoever, not allowed by the Laws of this State, for doing his Office, and be thereof convicted, either at the Suit of the Party grieved, in any Court of Record, or at the Suit of the People of this State, in the Supreme Court, or before Juſtices of Gaol Delivery, or before Juſtices aſſigned to hear and determine, or in any Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, he ſhall be puniſhed by Fine or Impriſonment, or both, according to the Diſcretion of the Court in which ſuch Conviction ſhall be had.

Any Officer, miniſterial or judicial, taking unlawful Fees, to pay double Damages to the Party grieved;

Or by Colour of his Office, taking any Fee or Reward not allowed by Law, to be puniſhed by Fine or Impriſonment, or both.

C H A P. XX.

An A C T *for preventing and puniſhing Forgery and Counterfeiting.*

Paſſed 7th February, 1788.

I. BE *it Enacted by the People of the State of* New-York, *repreſented in Senate and Aſſembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame,* That if any Perſon ſhall falſely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cauſe or procure to be falſely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or willingly act or aſſiſt in the falſe making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any Record, Charter, Deed, or Writing ſealed, Will, Teſtament, Bond, Writing-Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, Promiſſory Note for Payment of Money, Indorſement or Aſſignment of any Bill of Exchange, or Promiſſory Note for Payment of Money, or any Acquittance or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, or any Acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, or the Number, or principal Sum of any accountable Receipt for any Note, Bill or other Security,

Perſons forging, altering or counterfeiting, or cauſing to be forged, altered or counterfeited, any Record, Charter, Deed, &c. or acting or aſſiſting therein, Or uttering or publiſhing, as true, any falſe, altered, forged or counterfeited Bond, &c.

Security for Payment of Money, or any Warrant or Order for Payment of Money, or Delivery of Goods, with Intention to defraud any Perſon, or Body Politic or Corporate whatſoever, or ſhall utter or publiſh as true, any falſe, altered, forged or counterfeited Record, Charter, Deed, or Writing ſealed, Will, Teſtament, Bond, Writing-Obligatory, Bill of Exchange, Promiſſory Note for Payment of Money, Indorſement or Aſſignment of any Bill of Exchange, or Promiſſory Note for Payment of Money, Acquittance or Receipt, either for Money or Goods, or any Acceptance of any Bill of Exchange, or the Number, or principal Sum of any accountable Receipt, for any Note, Bill or other Security for the Payment of Money, or any Warrant or Order for the Payment of Money, or Delivery of Goods, with Intention to defraud any Perſon, or Body Politic or Corporate whatſoever, knowing the ſame to be falſe, altered, forged or counterfeited; then every ſuch Perſon being thereof convicted, according to the due Courſe of Law, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.

To be deemed guilty of Felony, and to ſuffer Death.

Perſons counterfeiting, or cauſing to be counterfeited, or aſſiſting in counterfeiting public Securities or Bills of Credit,

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That if any Perſon ſhall counterfeit, or cauſe or procure to be counterfeited, or act or aſſiſt in counterfeiting, any Certificate or other public Security iſſued, or to be iſſued by the Authority of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or by the Authority of the Legiſlature of this State, for Payment of Money, or acknowledging the Receipt of Money or Goods, or any Bill of Credit emitted or iſſued, or hereafter to be emitted or iſſued by or under the Authority of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or by or under the Authority of the Legiſlature of this State, or by or under the Authority of the Legiſlature of any other of the United States of *America;* or ſhall alter any Certificate iſſued or to be iſſued as aforeſaid, or any Bill of Credit emitted or iſſued, or to be emitted or iſſued as aforeſaid, ſo that the ſame ſhall appear to be of greater Value than the ſame was or ſhall be iſſued or emitted for, or intended to paſs for by the Law, Reſolution or Act, in Purſuance of which the ſame was or ſhall be iſſued or emitted; or ſhall utter, paſs or give in Payment, or offer to paſs or give in Payment, or procure to be uttered, paſſed or given in Payment, any ſuch counterfeited or altered Certificate, or Bill of Credit, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited or altered, then every ſuch Perſon, being thereof convicted, according to the due Courſe of Law, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.

Or altering the ſame;

Or uttering, paſſing or giving in Payment, any ſuch counterfeited or altered Certificate or Bill, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſuffer Death.

III. AND *whereas* it frequently happens, that the Perſons who ſo alter Certificates and Bills of Credit, with Reſpect to their Denomination, do at the ſame Time alter the ſame as to the numbering or indenting thereof, and alſo in other Reſpects, in ſo much that it is in ſome Caſes extremely difficult, and in others impoſſible to diſcover, from the Checks or other Memorandums remaining in the public Offices, the Sum for which the Certificate or Bill of Credit ſo altered, originally iſſued; Therefore, *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That in all Caſes where any ſuch Certificate or Bill of Credit ſhall be charged to have been altered, and they ſhall appear to have been altered, the ſame ſhall be preſumed to have been altered from a leſs to a greater Value, Sum or Denomination, and the Burthen of proving that the Certificate or Bill of Credit charged to have been altered, was not altered from a leſs to a greater Sum, ſhall lie on the Defendant charged with altering the ſame.

Certificates or Bills altered, to be preſumed to be altered from a leſs to a greater Value until proved otherwiſe by the Defendant.

Perſons counterfeiting, or cauſing to be counterfeited, any Gold or Silver Coins, or paſſing, or offering to paſs the ſame, to ſuffer Death.

IV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That if any Perſon ſhall counterfeit, or cauſe or procure to be counterfeited, or act or aſſiſt in counterfeiting, any of the Species of Gold or Silver Coins, now current or hereafter to be current in this State, or ſhall paſs or give in Payment, or offer to paſs or give in Payment, any ſuch Counterfeit, knowing the ſame to

be

be counterfeit; then every ſuch Perſon, being thereof convicted, according to the due Courſe of Law, ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That all other Acts and Clauſes of Acts heretofore made, concerning Forgery and Counterfeiting, or the Puniſhment thereof, ſhall be, and hereby are repealed, except as to Offences heretofore committed.

Former Acts concerning Forgery and Counterfeiting, repealed.

CHAP. XXI.

An ACT *making it Felony in ſuch who ſhall levy any Fine, ſuffer any Recovery, or acknowledge any Deed, Recognizance, Bail or Judgment in the Name of another, not being privy and conſenting thereto.*

Paſſed 7th February, 1788.

I. BE *it Enacted by the People of the State of* New-York, *repreſented in Senate and Aſſembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame,* That all and every Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall acknowledge or procure to be acknowledged, any Fine or Fines, Recovery or Recoveries, Deed or Deeds, Recognizance or Recognizances, Bail or Bails, Judgment or Judgments, in the Name or Names of any other Perſon or Perſons not privy or conſenting to the ſame, and all and every Perſon and Perſons who ſhall, before any Perſon or Perſons authoriſed to take Bail or Bails, repreſent or perſonate any other Perſon or Perſons, whereby the Perſon or Perſons ſo repreſented or perſonated, may be liable to the Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money, for Debt or Damages, to be recovered in the ſame Suit or Action wherein the Perſon or Perſons are repreſented or perſonated, as if he or they had really acknowledged and entered into the ſame Bail or Bails, being lawfully convicted or attainted thereof, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony.

Perſons acknowledging, &c. Fines, Recoveries, Deeds, &c. in the Names of others not privy thereto, or perſonating others as Bail, to be adjudged guilty of Felony.

II. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That this Act ſhall not extend to any Judgment or Judgments acknowledged by any Attorney or Attornies of Record, for any other Perſon or Perſons, againſt whom any ſuch Judgment or Judgments ſhall be had or given.

This Act not to extend to Judgments acknowledged by Attornies of Record.

CHAP. XXII.

An ACT *to prevent ſtealing and avoiding Records.*

Paſſed 7th February, 1788.

I. BE *it Enacted by the People of the State of* New-York, *repreſented in Senate and Aſſembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the ſame,* That if any Record or Parcel of the ſame, Writ, Return, Panel, Proceſs, or other Proceeding in the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, Exchequer, or in any other Court of Record, or in the Office of the Secretary of this State, or in the Office of the Clerk of any City or County in this State, hath been or hereafter ſhall be ſtolen, or willingly taken away, withdrawn or avoided, by any Clerk, or by any other Perſon, by Reaſon whereof any Judgment ſhall be reverſed, then every ſuch Stealer, Taker-away, Withdrawer or Avoider, their Procurers, Counſellors and Abettors, being convicted or attainted thereof, according to the due Courſe of Law, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony.

Perſons ſtealing Records, to be adjudged guilty of Felony.

II. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That this Act ſhall not extend to any Amendment or Entry made or to be made by any Rule, Order, Judgment or Decree of any Court.

This Act not to extend to Amendments or Entries made by Order of Court.

those of New York in particular. Was a person authorized in this State for the same purpose, it would undoubtedly prevent the manufacture of those made of base metal."

What the New York coins were, to which the writer of the above paragraph refers, we are at a loss to determine, unless to the NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, (1786,) which may have made their appearance early in that year, and bearing the legend, NEO-EBORACENSIS, were taken to be coins authorized by the State, and thus considered as sufficient to warrant that statement.

It appears certain, however, that New York had not at that time authorized a coinage, and we have no proof that she did so subsequently: indeed, whatever proof we have, is of a character to indicate that no such action was ever taken by that State.

We learn from Mr. Bushnell that petitions were presented Feb. 11th, 1787, by John Bailey, and Ephraim Brasher, for the privilege of coining coppers, which were followed, March 3d, 1787, by another to the same effect from Thomas Machin. These petitions cannot now be found and their terms are unknown to us, but the action of the authorities thereupon is thus recorded in the Journal of the Assembly:

Feb. 12, 1787. "The several petitions of John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, relative to the Coinage of Copper within this State, were read, and referred to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Galatian, and Mr. Duboys."

March 3, 1787. "A Petition of Thomas Machin, relative to the Coinage of Copper in this State, was read, and referred to Mr. Brooks, Mr. Duboys, Mr. Doughty, Mr. E. Clark, and Mr. Taylor."

We find no report referring particularly to these petitions, but under date of March 5th, 1787, is this statement of the action of the committee:—

"Mr. Brooks from the Committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the circulation of Copper Coin within this State, brought in the report of the said Committee, which he read in his place, and delivered in at the table, where the same was again read and is in the words following, viz.

"The Committee who were directed to bring in a bill to regulate the Copper Coin in this State, being at a loss to determine the extent of the intended regulation, whether it was only to ascertain the value of the pieces now in circulation, or was meant to extend to a new coinage, do present to the House the result of their enquiries on this subject.

"They find that there are various sorts of copper coin circulating in this State, the principal whereof are.

"First. A few genuine British half-pence of George the Second, and some of an earlier date, the impressions of which are generally defaced.

"Secondly. A number of Irish half-pence, with a bust on the one side and a harp on the other.

"Thirdly. A very great number of pieces in imitation of British half-pence, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and badly executed.—These are generally called by the name of Birmingham Coppers, as it is pretty well known that they are made there, and imported in casks, under the name of Hard Ware,[1] or wrought copper.

"Fourthly. There has lately been introduced into circulation, a very considerable number of coppers of the kind that are made in the State of New-Jersey. Many of these are below the proper weight of the Jersey coppers, and seem as if designed as a catch-penny for this market.

"The following calculations will tend to shew the difference between the *real* and *nominal* value of the several kinds of coppers that are circulating among us.

"The very best red copper in sheets may be bought by the quantity at the founderies in England, for 11*d.* sterling per pound. The expences of importation will be from 20 to 25 per cent.— This will bring the price to about two shillings New York currency per pound. — But copper in the mass, or old copper which may be melted down into ingots, and manufactured in the plating mills, so as to be fit for cutting into blanks, as the coppers are called before they are milled, will not cost the purchaser more than 20*d.* per pound.

"*Forty-eight* of the genuine British half-pence, when new, weigh one pound Averdupois. Of the Birmingham Coppers that circulate among us, *sixty* make one pound Averdupois. The genuine Jersey coppers, weigh each *six* pennyweight, *six* grains, which gives *forty-six* and *two fifths* to the pound Averdupois.

"These all pass by consent without discrimination, at *fourteen* to the shilling.— Hence the following comparative values :

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[1] It will be noticed that the name "Hard Ware" is here definitely applied to copper coin; here is a partial confirmation of the opinion expressed in regard to the use of the same term (p. [illegible]) in the articles of agreement between Reuben Harmon, Thomas Machin and [illegible]. Among the coppers here referred to, were probably many of those [illegible] counterfeit [illegible] of George III. bearing date from 1771 [illegible] [illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] Copper coppers as before stated (as per statement)	[illegible]
[illegible] British halfpenny passes with us for	0 1 [illegible]
The difference is	0 1 [illegible]
Which is a loss of [illegible] per cent nearly.	
Suppose the Birmingham coppers pass with us for	0 [illegible]
The difference is	[illegible] 2 7
Which is a loss of [illegible] per cent.	
And suppose the Jersey coppers pass with us for	[illegible] 2 4
The difference is	0 1 [illegible]
Which is nearly [illegible] per cent loss.	

"If the expence of Coinage be deducted from the losses respectively, as before stated, the difference will shew the neat loss the State sustains by the influx of the several copper coins that are current among us.

"What the real expence of Coinage may be, the Committee have not been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, as the persons who could give the best information on that subject, find it their interest to keep the secret to themselves. It may be presumed, however, that the expence of Coinage on a considerable sum would not amount to more than 25 or at the most 30 per cent. Taking it at the highest estimation, the neat loss on the three several kinds of coppers specified in this statement, would be as follows;

"On the British half pence	[illegible] per cent.
On the Birmingham half pence	40 per cent.
On the Jersey Coppers	[illegible] per cent.

"The profits that will arise to the Coiners on the aforegoing principles, will be as follows:

"On the British half pence	[illegible] per cent.
On the Birmingham ditto	[illegible] per cent.
On the Jersey coppers	[illegible] per cent.

"From this statement it appears, that there are very great profits arising from this traffic, even if we admit, that the price of copper, and expence of coinage, should be considerably higher than the Committee have stated them."

"*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the said report be postponed."

We next give the action of the Assembly and Senate, as recorded in their respective Journals, under date of Nov. 1786, [illegible] from that of the Senate.

March 15, 1787. "The House resolved into a Committee of the whole House, on the report of the Committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the circulation of Copper Coin in this State; the said report which is entered on the Journals of this House, on the third day of March instant, was read and considered; and after some time spent thereon Mr. Speaker reassumed the chair, and Mr. Patterson from the said Committee reported, that he was directed by the said Committee to report to the House, that the Committee had agreed to a resolution in the words following, viz.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to establish a Coinage of Copper in this State, and to regulate the value of the Copper Coin now in circulation.

"Mr. Patterson read the said report in his place, and delivered the same in at the table, where it was again read, and agreed to by the House. Thereupon.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to establish a Coinage of Copper in this State, and to regulate the value of the Copper Coin now in circulation; and

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Lansing be a Committee for that purpose."

April 7, 1787. "Mr. Brooks from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to regulate the copper coin, according to order, brought in the said bill entitled *An act for regulating the value of copper coin within this State*, which was read the first time and ordered a second reading."

April 9, 1787. "Mr. J. Smith, from the Committee of the whole House, on the bill entitled *An act for regulating the value of copper coin in this State*, reported that the Committee had made some progress therein, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

"*Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again."

April 12, 1787. "Mr. John Smith, from the Committee of the whole House, on the bill entitled *An act for regulating the value of copper coin in this State*, reported that the Committee had gone through the bill, made amendments, and altered the title; that the altered title is, *An act to regulate the circulation of copper coin in this State*, which he was directed to report to the House; and he read the report in his place, and delivered the bill and amendments in at the table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the House.

"*Ordered*, That the bill and amendments be engrossed."

April 1[illegible], 1787. "The engrossed bill entitled *An act to regulate the Circulation of copper coins* was read a third time.

"*Resolved*, That the bill do pass."

Senate Journal, April 18, 1787. "Mr. Peter Schuyler, from the Committee of the Whole, on the bill entitled *An act to regulate the circulation of copper Coins in this State*, reported that they had gone through the bill without amendment, which report he read in his place, and delivered the bill in at the Table, where it was again read and agreed to by the Senate: Thereupon

"*Resolved*, That the bill do pass.

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Parks deliver the bill to the Honorable the Assembly, and inform them that the Senate have passed the bill without amendment."

In the Assembly, April 20, 1787. "A Message from the Honorable the Council of Revision was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Justice Hobart, 'That it does not appear improper to the Council that the bill entitled *An act to regulate the circulation of copper coin in this State* should become a law of this State.'"

Chapter XCVII.

"An Act to regulate the Circulation of copper coin. Passed April 20, 1787.

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Same, that from and after the first day of August next, no coppers shall pass current in this State, except such as are of the Standard and weight of one third part of an Ounce averdupois, of pure copper, which coppers shall pass current at the rate of twenty to a Shilling of the lawful current Money of this State and not otherwise.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall after the said first day of August next, offer in payment any copper coin, other than of the Standard and weight aforesaid, such copper coin shall be liable to be seized, and shall be forfeited to the use of the person or persons who shall seize the same. And it shall be lawful for any person or persons, to whom such * * * * offer of payment shall be, to seize and take such copper coin; and the person or persons making such Seizure, shall forthwith give information thereof, and shall deliver the Coppers so seized to some Justice of the peace of the City or County in which such seizure shall have been made; and the said coppers shall remain in the Custody of such Justice of the peace, for the space of ten days; and if not claimed within that time, shall be adjudged to be forfeited, and shall be returned to the person or persons who delivered the same to such Justice of the peace, and the person or persons seizing such coppers shall on the request of the person or persons offering the same in payment, give information of the Name of the Justice to whom they shall have been delivered. And in case the said Coppers should be Claimed, and the legality of the seizure Controverted, it shall be lawful for such Justice to hear and determine the Same, in a summary manner: provided the sum for which such coppers shall have been offered in payment, do not exceed the sum of forty shillings; but if the same shall exceed the Sum of forty Shillings, then the said Justice of the Peace, if either of the parties require it, shall take to his assistance two able and sufficient freeholders, who, under Oath, shall with said Justice summarily hear and determine the said claim and controversy, and their Judgment in the case shall be final between the parties. And the said Justice shall, after such determination, deliver the coppers deposited with him to such of the said parties as shall be adjudged to be intitled to the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

"Provided that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to extend to any copper coin to be struck by the United States of America in Congress assembled.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall pass or offer to pass in payment, any coppers of base metal, or of a standard or weight different from that which is hereby permitted to pass, knowing the same to be of such Base metal, or of such different standard or weight, such person or persons shall forfeit five times the Value of the Sum for which such coppers shall be so offered or passed in payment, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any Justice of the peace, by any person that will sue for the same; which Justice is hereby fully empowered and required summarily, to hear and determine the same, and to award execution thereupon, if the said forfeiture shall not amount to more than five pounds current money of this State; but if such forfeiture shall amount to more than that sum, then to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court of record within this State, by action of debt, bill or information, in either case, to the use of the person or persons who will sue for the same."

On the 19th of February, 1788, it was enacted, "That if any [illegible] counterfeit, or cause or procure to be counterfeited, or act or assist in counterfeiting, any of the Species of Gold or Silver Coins, now current, or hereafter to be current in this State, or shall pass or give in Payment, or offer so pass or give in Payment, any such Counterfeit, knowing the same to be counterfeit; then every such Person, being thereof convicted, according to the due Course of Law, shall be deemed guilty of Felony, and shall suffer Death as a Felon."

From the foregoing, it appears certain that, although a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to establish a coinage of copper in this State, yet no such bill was presented, neither was a coinage authorized.

Most of the specimens in our cabinets known as New York coppers are of English origin, and entitled to that name, if at all, only from the fact that they bear devices or legends apparently indicating that they were struck for circulation in that State, but under no authority, other than that of [illegible] which countenanced all copper coins of a specified quality and weight irrespective of their legends, devices, or origin; while others we think must be more properly classed under the head of Patterns. All these will be considered on later pages.

Samuel Davis in a "Journal of a Tour to Connecticut," in 1789, printed in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, April, 1869, refers to the copper coinage of the States. Of New Haven he says, "We find some difficulty in making change in this place. Coppers pass at six the penny. Even those graced with the legend 'Auctori Conn.' are included. Feel concerned that old Massachusetts, with his bow and arrow, should be undervalued. New York regulates their trade. The crown passes there, and here now, at 6s. 9d."

On a reconsideration of the *Order of the 18th June last Ordered that the additional Wedth to the middle Road of 20 feet be taken from the Lots on the East side of the Road instead of ten feet from the Lots on each side as directed by the said former Order

[247] Ordered that the Committee take the necessary Measures for running out & ascertaining the boundary Line between the proprietors of the Lands between the East River & the Common Lands

Ordered that the following Persons be appointed Fire Men of this City viz^{t}

Engine N^{o} 13	John Bockee	vice Adolph Degrove resigned
N^{o} 11:	Dan^{l} Lawrence	vice Ja^{s} M^{c}Cullen dec^{d}
N^{o} 10:	Martin Morison	vice W^{m} Collester resigned
N^{o} 12:	Ab^{m} Bloodgood	vice John Walters d^{o}
N^{o} 12	Ab^{m} Franklin	vice Donald M^{c}Kay d^{o}
Hooks & Ladder Comp^{y} N^{o} 1	Geo. Cliland	vice Fred^{k} Stymets d^{o}

Ald^{n} Elting produced to the Board a List of Persons who subscribed to the late additions to the Fly Market & who have hitherto refused or neglected to pay their respective Subscriptions amount^{g} to £54 Ordered that he commence Suits at the risque of this Corporation, against the said Persons for the recovery of the respective Sums by them subscribed.

issued	Ordered that M^{r} Recorder issue his Warr^{ts} on the Treasurer to pay Ald^{n} Elting for the Expences of the Common Land Com^{tee}	£1: 3: —
issued	The Overseers of the public Wells & Pumps in the North Ward for Repairs	5: 16: 6
issued	The like in the South Ward	2: 2: 6
issued	Dunlap & Van Nostrandt for cleaning & repairing a Well in Lumber Street	6: 6: 7

[248] City of New York } ss. At a Common Council held on Tuesday the 21st July 1789

Present/ Richard Varick Recorder

W^{m} W Gilbert Jerem^{h} Wool Peter Elting Nich^{s} Bayard John Wylley	Ald^{n}	Tobias Van Zandt Joseph Pierson Ab^{m} Van Gelder John Quackenbos M^{r} Janeway M^{r} Win^{t} Van Zandt	Assist^{ts}

The Board having been convened on Account of some Difficulties which had arisen among the Inhabitants relative to the circulating

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*Marginal note reads *see P 231*—ED.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

Minutes of the Common
Council of the City of N.Y.
N.Y. 1907. Vol I p 471

The following words must accompany any reproduction of this photograph:
"Courtesy of The New-York Historical Society, New York City"

Copper Coin and several of the principal Merchants, having attended at the Request of Mr Recorder, gave the Board their Information and Advice on the Subject Whereupon the following Determination took place

"Whereas great Inconveniencies have arisen to the Inhabitants of this City by the Depreciation of the present circulating Copper Coin, occasioned by the Importation thereof from the neighboring States in some of which, this Board is informed, the same is estimated at a much less [249] value than it hath for some time passed at in this City: And this Board conceiving it their Duty to interpose their Advice on this Interesting Occasion Do recommend it to the Inhabitants of this City to receive and pay the said Coin at the Rate of forty eight Coppers for one Shilling"

Ordered that the foregoing be published

Be it ordained that, by reason of the Depreciation of the Copper Coin in this City, the Inspectors of fire or cord Wood be and they are hereby allowed & authorized to demand & receive, for Inspecting, the Sum of eight Coppers for each Load the one half to be paid by the Buyer and the other half by the Seller

The Clerk presented to the Board the Articles of Sale of the Lots of Common Lands reported at the last Meeting; which were approved of by the Board and Ordered that the Seal of this Corporation be affixed thereto & that Mr Recorder subscribe the same on behalf of this Board, to be delivered to the respective Purchasors on their executing the counterparts thereof

A Survey for the regulation of Hanover Square and a Survey for the regulation of Beaver Lane were presented to the Board approved & filed

An Ordinance for the paving of Hanover Square—An Ordinance for the paving of Vesey Street—And an Ordinance for the paving of Chatham Street were respectively read & passed

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

Minutes of the Common
Council of the City of N.Y.
N.Y. 1907 Vol I p. 472

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The Speaker informed the Houſe that the engroſſed bill to provide for the eſtabliſhment of light-houſes, beacons, and buoys, was ready for the inſpection of the committee, who ſhould examine and preſent the ſame to the Preſident, for his approbation and ſignature.

Mr. MADISON moved that the houſe ſhould now form itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution.

Mr. AMES propoſed that the committee of the whole houſe ſhould be diſcharged from their obligation to conſider the motion of 8th of June on the ſubject of amendments, and that the ſaid motion, and ſuch other amendments as have been propoſed by the ſeveral States be refered to a ſpecial committee—this being ſeconded by ſeveral members, occaſioned a debate, which terminated in favor of the motion of Mr. AMES, by a large majority—and accordingly the following gentlemen were choſen by ballot, a ſpecial committee for the aforeſaid purpoſe, viz.—Meſſrs *Gilman, Goodhue, Sherman, Benſon, Boudinot, Clymer, Vining, Gale, Madiſon, Burke, Baldwin.*

It was then voted that the committee be inſtructed generally to take the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution of the United States into conſideration, and report.

Another motion was made, that the committee be inſtructed to report as expeditiouſly as poſſible—this was ſuperceded by a motion for adjournment—which accordingly took place.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT impoſing duties on Tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following duties ſhall be, and are hereby impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels entered in the United States, that is to ſay, on all ſhips or veſſels built within the ſaid States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof; or not built within the ſaid States, but on the twenty ninth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, belonging, and during the time ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall continue to belong, wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton: On all ſhips or veſſels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly, or in part to ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton; on all other ſhips or veſſels at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that no ſhip or veſſel built within the aforeſaid States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade, or in the fiſheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ſhip or veſſel, employed in the tranſportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coaſtwiſe, within the ſaid States, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel be built within the ſaid States, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall on each entry pay fifty cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this Act ſhall commence, and be in force, from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States,*
and *Preſident of the Senate.*
Approved, July twentieth, 1789,
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WINCHESTER, JULY 8.

Extract of a letter from John Sevier, dated Seneca, South-Carolina, June 4, 1789.

"About three days ago, three men were killed and ſcalped by the Creeks, at a place called the Mulberry, on the frontiers of Georgia: It is reported here, that a large number of Creeks are on their way for Tugalu in conſequence of which guards are poſted there, in order to protect the inhabitants. Yeſterday I heard that 400 were ſeen on their march towards that place—God only knows what the event will be!"

PETERSBURG, *July* 9.

Virginia Cloth—of excellent quality and very cheap—may be purchaſed almoſt every day, of the country people who come to town for the purpoſe of making ſale of it. It is infinitely ſuperior to any thing of the kind imported, and wears remarkably well. This cloth is made of cotton, wove with great taſte, and by the ingenuity of our FAIR, has been brought to ſuch perfection as to be prefered to many of the European manufactures. Several gentlemen have furniſhed themſelves with full ſuits of this cloth, and as many others are as anxious to obtain it, we hope that every one who profeſſes himſelf to be a Virginian will be diſtinguiſhed by their cloth, and will be promoting the manufactures of our country, and giving that encouragement to induſtry, which it ought ever to meet with.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, July 3.

"The exertions that have been made by ma-

gives me reaſon to hope that we ſhall have a convention in the fall, that will extricate us from our loneſome and diſagreeable ſituation; but ſtill I have my fears, unleſs Congreſs ſhould take up the ſubject of amendments before, as many ſeem determined ſtill to reject it, until ſome objections are removed, particularly as one of your greateſt ſupporters of the conſtitution, has admitted that there are many.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.

On Saturday laſt the Chief Juſtice, accompanied by Judges Atlee, Ruſh, and Bryan, with the Attorney-General and Prothonotary, waited upon the Preſident of the State, *in Council*; and ſeverally took the oath to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, which was adminiſtered to them by his Excellency.

An account of the produce of different kinds of grain planted in the beginning of September, 1788, by *Jacob Hiltzheimer*, Eſq.—Winter barley; one grain produced 65 heads, which contained 2900 grains:—Cape wheat; one grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains:—White wheat; one grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains:—Yellow-bearded wheat; one grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains: Speltz; two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

AGRICULTURAL.

WILMINGTON, JULY 18.

It may be of ſervice to our readers, to be informed of the following facts relative to farming.

When I leaſed Proſpect Hill eſtate, I found two thirds of the land ſown with wheat, rye and barley, ſo that there was only left for paſture about 21 acres, with ſome meadow ground, and 14 acres which was miſerably poor, ſandy and gravelly. Theſe 14 acres I planted with Indian corn, and manured it in every hill, ſo far as the manure would go (there being but little on the farm) from which I received a tolerable crop—I worked the ground well, giving it 4 ploughings and 2 harrowings, with the laſt I put my wheat in the ground—the following ſeaſon my wheat was only knee high. I reaped it as near the ground as poſſible, and immediately ploughed in the ſtubble, and late in September I ſowed it with rye, which, at the following harveſt, was generally five feet high, and in ſome places much higher, and from which I threſhed about 10 buſhels to the acre. This rye ſtubble I ploughed in likewiſe, and ſowed the ground with wheat. Under this culture this ground has been managed for ſix ſucceſſive years, without any manure except about ten common cart loads; and I now have the pleaſure of ſeeing as fine a crop of red bearded wheat on it as the neighbourhood can produce; I think I ſhall not reap leſs than 12 or 15 buſhels from the acre. From this and many other experiments I have made, I am well convinced of the utility of a ſucceſſion of crops."

"In turning over an old magazine for Jan. 1760, page 7, I find the following obſervation, which I think ſhould be particularly attended to by the gentlemen of this country. "I can not help joining with the author of the new ſyſtem of agriculture, in his ſevere cenſure of our country gentlemen.

"It is to me," ſays he, "a ſurpriſing proof of our gentlemen's inaptitude to this noble art (agriculture) to ſee ſo many hundred thouſand acres peſtered, and corrupted by common dung, the bowels of which very land is loaded with inexhauſtible quantities of real and wholeſome phyſic for its own diſeaſes.

"Dung is not only prejudicial to ſome ſoils, but inferior to the worſt of any compoſts upon any. One would wonder to ſee how people put themſelves to extraordinary charges, and the inconveniency of ſending to great diſtances for horſe dung, to manure thoſe very lands which never fail of being verged or bottomed by a ſubſtance of one kind or other, by far more proper for the end they aim at; and therefore I lay it down as a rule, almoſt without exception, that every ſoil, of what nature, ſituation or condition ſoever, abounds with natural and ſufficient helps for its own peculiar imperfections."

WILLIAM GEDDES.

SALEM, JULY 14.

In 1772, the county of Eſſex contained 11,457 males above 16 years of age; in 1784, only 11,023: So that in a period of 12 years, there was a decreaſe in this county, of 434 rateable polls.

The county of Lincoln, in the ſame period, encreaſed its rateable polls from 1354 to 5071.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22, 1789.

The ſettlement of the Weſtern territory is conſidered by many perſons as an event inauſpicious to the intereſt of thoſe States ſituated upon the Atlantic. Time was when the migration of the inhabitants from the ſea ports, only 40 or 50 miles into the country, was conſidered as pregnant with fatal conſequences to ſuch ſea-ports; but *now* thoſe interior ſettlements are found neceſſary to the exiſtence of the trade and manufactures of our populous maritime towns.—In proportion as we advance to empire our ideas will expand, and the period is faſt approaching when thoſe extenſive regions will prove a boundleſs ſource of wealth to the Union—they will extend the domeſtic and internal [illegible] the Union in ſuch ma-
[illegible] port the Independ-

Extract of a letter from Maſſachuſetts, dated July 13.

"With reſpect to the mode of tranſmitting meſſages, &c. from either houſe, I cannot ſay that it pleaſes me—I am confident of its being improper that the Secretary or Clerk ſhould be abſent from their reſpective ſtations, they are not members, and this being a neceſſary ſtep in the progreſs of a legiſlative act, ſhould moſt certainly be performed by a member or members.

"I obſerve by the papers that THE PRESIDENT of the United States has returned the Impoſt-Bill to the Houſe after [illegible] his approbation, by his SECRETARY. It was expected that this part of Legiſlation would have been marked with ſome ſtriking characteriſtic feature: More particularly would there [illegible] propriety in the PRESIDENT's going to the FEDERAL HALL, and there, in the preſence of both Houſes of the Legiſlature, give his aſſent, publicly, to the bills? It appears to me that this would be proper—would impreſs upon the public mind an idea of the importance and ſolemnity of the laws—and hold up the ſeveral branches of the Government to the view of the people, in a conſpicuous and dignified point of light: It has been ſuppoſed that the Preſident's late indiſpoſition prevented the adoption of this plan. Some perſons may perhaps object to this, for however aſtoniſhing the fact, it ſeems to be a point with many to prevent the people from thinking too favorably or reſpectfully of the government, or the adminiſtration."

The ſubject of amendments is at length put in proper train—had the Conſtitution been launched upon the waves of ſpeculation and indefinite theories, we might well have been alarmed for its [illegible] and future fate, among the ſhallows and whirlpools which are found in thoſe ſeas.

It has been ſaid that the Conſtitution of the United States is as well eſtabliſhed at the preſent moment as if it had been in operation a century: If this is the caſe, and it will be difficult to prove the contrary, it is very problematical whether attempts to ſtrengthen its foundation will not tend rather to weaken than [illegible]

A correſpondent obſerves that the confuſion, and conſequent diſtreſs occaſioned by the ſudden ſtoppage to the circulation of the copper coin, are ſubjects that call for the immediate attention of authority: The poorer claſs of citizens are peculiarly affected by this circumſtance, many of whom had their little *all* inveſted in this moſt uncertain of all human poſſeſſions, a fluctuating medium: Many of the retail ſhops are ſhut: The [illegible] are ſuſpended in the ſtreets, and it is with difficulty the poor can purchaſe bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market: This evil has been long foreſeen, and yet the baſe trumpery call'd coppers (greatly inferior to Woods' infamous braſs money) has been pouring in upon us like a flood for many months paſt: Many of the merchants and ſhop keepers, it is ſaid, have large ſums by them of this coin, by which they will be great ſufferers.

We are informed that on Saturday laſt, Mr. HARBOUGH laid the models of his new-invented machines before the PRESIDENT of the United States, who, after a critical examination, approved of them much; and was pleaſed to ſay, that he hoped the public would reward the inventor in a manner adequate to the great merits of his mechanical genius.

Nothing can tend more to the public welfare than ſuch inventions as promote the intereſt of the farmer and merchant, which the machines above mentioned will effectually do. The machine for clearing docks will be of infinite ſervice in cutting and deepening canals, for draining marſhes and water ponds, and [illegible] to thoſe farmers who live near rivers and creeks which contain black mud, well known to be the beſt manure.

The reaping machine is certainly a very great invention, being on a plan both ſimple and cheap, and may be uſed by a perſon who never ſaw reaping before. It may be ſo conſtructed as to cut the ſtraw or the heads only. The work will be clean, and ſuch grains as ſcatter out will all be received in a container. It may either be worked by man or horſe.

The threſhing machine is ſuperior to every thing of the kind ever yet invented.

The inventor's plan for working boats by a horſe, againſt the ſtrongeſt ſtream, or raiſing great quantities of water to any height, muſt be allowed, by every mechanical genius, to be entirely new, and of the greateſt utility.

The inventor of the above machines is recommended by gentlemen of the greateſt reſpectability in Baltimore; we have no reaſon therefore to doubt his abilities.

Mr. Harbough is the perſon who turned an arch under a court-houſe (a very ſpacious brick edifice in Baltimore) many years after it was built, a ſimilar inſtance to which we never have heard of before.

A few days ſince died, at Elizabeth-Town, very much regretted, the LADY of His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Eſq. Governor of the State of New-Jerſey.

ERRATA.

In the Eſtimate of Supplies, publiſhed in our laſt, for "arrangements" under third and fourth head, read ARREARAGES.

ARRIVALS.

Saturday.	Brig Induſtry,	Clow,	Gaudaloupe,	14 days.
	Sloop Aurora,	Cahoone,	Rhode Iſland,	4 days.
	Schooner Edward,	Smith,	Shelburne,	12 days.
	Schooner Donald,	Lilley,	Richmond,	5 days.
Sunday.	Schooner Catharine,	Aitken,	Shelburne,	9 days.
	Sloop Triumvirate,	Sheldon,	Aux Cayes,	26 days.
Tueſday.	Sloop Adventure,	Allen,	Port au Prince,	18 days.
	Sloop Lady Hayley,	Tillinghaſt,	Charleſton,	9 days.
	Sloop Minerva,	Parker,	Bay of Honduras,	
	Schooner Nancy,	Clark,	Richmond,	3 days.
	Schooner Polly & Betſey,	Butler,	Baltimore	15 days.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,			5/6
Antigua Rum,			5/.
St. Croix, do.			4/8.
Country, do.			2/10.
Molaſſes,	2/2.	*a*	2/6.
Brandy,	5/6.	*a*	5/9.
Geneva,			5/3.
Do. in caſes,			29/.
Muſcovado Sugar,	56/.	*a*	72/.
Loaf, do.			1/3.
Lump, do.			1/1½.
Pepper,			2/8.
Pimento,	1/9.	*a*	2/.
Chocolate,			1/4.
Cocoa,	75/.	*a*	8[illegible]/.
Coffee,	1/8.	*a*	1/9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4/.	*a*	6/.
Rice,	23/.	*a*	24/.
Superfine Flour,			45/.
Common do.	42/6.	*a*	43/.
Rye do.	26/.	*a*	27/.
Indian Meal,			18/.
Rye,	4/9.	*pr. buſh.*	
Corn, (Southern)	3/9.	*a*	4/.
Do. (Northern,)	4/3.	*a*	4/6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48/.	*a*	50/.
—— Second quality,			41/6.
Pork, firſt quality,			81/6.
—— Second quality,			76/6.
Hams,	7*d.*	*a*	[illegible]
Carolina Tobacco,			

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
170 CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK CITY

Gazette of the United States
July 22, 1789. N.Y. p 114.

The following words must accompany any reproduction of this photostat
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[illegible] poſſible, and were it proved, would be a good ground of ſetting it aſide; but all power is liable to abuſe; the returning officers have it in their power to commit abuſes at all elections, yet they muſt be truſted; it does not appear that the governor acted unfairly—on the contrary, he ſeems to have conſulted the intereſts of his ſtate, by ſending its repreſentatives in proper time to Congreſs, and at the ſame time receiving the ſuffrages of his fellow citizens, as long as was conſiſtent with the public good.

The queſtion on Mr. VINING's motion was carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States informing the Houſe that he had approved and ſigned the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and the treaſury bill.

The Houſe then took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members of Congreſs. The firſt amendment was to ſtrike out the firſt paragraph to the bill, and to inſert inſtead thereof a clauſe providing that the Senators and Repreſentatives ſhould have ſix dollars a day till the year 1795, when the compenſation of the Senators ſhould be ſeven dollars a day, and that the allowance for travel ſhould be ſix dollars for every twenty miles.

Mr. JACKSON oppoſed very warmly both the principle of the amendment and the manner in which it was introduced.

Mr. SEDGWICK alſo objected to the form of the amendment, but took this opportunity to preſs the principle of the diſcrimination between the pay of both Houſes. He was ſupported by Mr. Ames.

Mr. TUCKER reprobated the form of the amendment as indelicate, ſince it propoſed to the houſe a meaſure which it would be diſgraceful in them to adopt, viz. the ſubjecting their ſucceſſors to a diſcrimination and an inferiority which they would not themſelves ſubmit to.

Mr. JACKSON conſidered the amendment as a meaſure of deception, to take the Houſe in by a ſpecious ſemblance in the Senators of a diſregard to their perſonal intereſt.

On the other ſide, the argument was chiefly confined to the general principle, and the old ground was travelled over. Several alterations, by way of amendment, were attempted to the amendment of the Senate, but the amendment itſeelf ſeemed ſo conſtructed that any partial alteration appeared impoſſible with conſiſtency.

The general queſtion for concurrence was at length taken, and negatived by a large majority. *Adjourned.* [*Daily Adver.*]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The engroſſed bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the collection law till the firſt of Auguſt next, was read a third time and paſſed.

A letter from the Governor of Georgia was read, which encloſed an accurate ſtatement of the impoſts, exports, amount duties, &c. of that State, for the year 1788.

The bill to provide for the puniſhment of certain crimes committed againſt the United States, was read a ſecond time, and refered to a committee of the whole Houſe—to be the order of the day, next Monday week.

In committee of the whole on the ſubject of a permanent reſidence for the general Government.

The reſolution ſubmitted by Mr. SCOTT on Thurſday laſt, was read: viz. That a place ought to be fixed on for the permanent reſidence of the general Government, as near the centre of wealth, population and territory, as is conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo due regard to the weſtern territory.

Mr. GOODHUE roſe, and obſerved that the above reſolution is indefinite, as it ſpecifies no particular place—the eaſtern and northern members, ſaid he, have been averſe to taking up this buſineſs the preſent ſeſſion, conſidering the weight of public buſineſs to be tranſacted previous to the adjournment; but their judgment being overruled by a late vote, they have ſince made up their minds upon the ſubject, and agreed not only with the ſpirit of the reſolution before the committee, but have gone further, and fixed on the place; they are of opinion that on the eaſtern banks of the river Suſquehanna, Congreſs ſhould fix its permanent reſidence; and that until the particular ſpot ſhould be determined on, and the proper buildings erected, the ſeat of the general government ſhould be at the city of New-York. He then introduced a reſolution to that effect.

The diſcuſſion of this ſubject being an expected event, a crouded hall and galleries teſtified the public ſolicitude.—The debate was ingenious, [illegible], and animated—the moſt profound attention was given.

Several amendments were propoſed and negatived: But one moved by Mr. LEE for ſtriking out the former part reſpecting "the Suſquehanna," and inſerting "the Patowmac," occaſioned a prolongation of the debate till near 4 o'clock, when the committee roſe, without deciding upon the original motion, or the amendment,——and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Mr. HEISTER preſented a petition from the invalid ſoldiers of the State of Pennſylvania, repreſenting that the State has ſtopped the payment of their penſions, and praying relief—read, and referred to a ſpecial committee, conſiſting of Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Wadſworth, and Mr. Gilman.

The ſeveral petitions from penſioners, which had been preſented to the Houſe, on motion of Mr. Partridge, were refer edto the above commit-

as the opinion of this committee, that the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, ought to be at ſome convenient place on the eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna in the State of Pennſylvania; and that until the neceſſary buildings be erected for the purpoſe, the ſeat of the government ought to be at New-York.—Mr. LEE propoſed to amend this reſolution, by ſtriking out the firſt part to introduce a clauſe which provided that the permanent ſeat of government ſhould be on the Patowmac.—The debate was on this amendment, which continued till near four o'clock, when the queſtion being put, it was negatived; as were alſo ſeveral others, and the queſtion on Mr. GOODHUE's motion was finally carried in the affirmative.

Mr. FITZSIMONS then propoſed the following, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that The Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to appoint commiſſioners, to examine and report to him the moſt eligible ſituation on the eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the Uuited States. That the ſaid commiſſioners be authoriſed, by and with the advice of the Preſident, to purchaſe ſuch quantity of land as may be thought neceſſary—and to erect thereon within years, ſuitable buildings for the accommodation of the Congreſs, and of the officers of the United States.—

That the Secretary of the treaſury, together with the Commiſſioners ſo to be appointed, be authorized to borrow a ſum not exceeding dollars, to be repaid in years with intereſt at the rate of per cent. per ann. payable out of the Duties on Impoſt and Tonnage; to be applied to the purchaſe of the land, and the erection of the buildings aforeſaid.

And that a bill ought to paſs in the preſent ſeſſion, in conformity with the foregoing reſolutions Which being read was laid on the table—After which the committee roſe, and the chairman reported progreſs. *Adjourned.*

☞ *Want of room prevents our inſerting a ſketch of the intereſting debate on this ſubject, this day.*

EMIGRATION.

BY dire misfortune driven to deſpair,
To ſouthern climes our hardy ſons repair;
There in a land of fire, diſeaſe, and ſlaves,
Where the FIRST PLANTER is the man of graves,
Where fevers, agues, fogs and dews deſtroy,
And aid grim Death the Sexton to employ,
The wretched victims find when 'tis too late,
Their native clime affords a milder fate.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLICK.—FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

I HAVE always been a friend to America: It is my native country—and till very lately I have had no cauſe of complaining—every body has been pleaſed with my deportment, and have thought themſelves happy in the *neareſt and moſt intimate acquaintance with me*; but ſome how or other, there is a *real* or *pretended* indifference ariſen of late—what it is owing to, I will not ſay; but ſo it is, that ſince a certain vagabond crew of brazen face cheats were beat out of countenance, and were ſhunned by all honeſt people, as they ought to be—I ſay, ſince that time, I have been a ſufferer: Perhaps it is owing to my having been ſeen in bad company now and then; but this it is impoſſible to avoid, as the world goes: However, the fact is, that I have ſunk in the general eſtimation, ſome ſay ten, others twenty pr. cent. My family conſiſts of a variety of ages and ſizes; and we all have our *weight* and *importance* regulated; and claim our reſpective dues and ranks in ſociety. We have done no injury to the public: We behave as well now as we did twenty years ago—and why we ſhould not be eſtimated as highly is perfectly unaccountable to our whole family.

Some *old ſervants** among us complain very bitterly of a certain ſhopkeeper, who under pretence of our *inferior* value, is locking us up for tranſportation, by which he will clear more than twenty pr. cent. and indeed we ſhall *all* be for packing off bag and baggage, if we cannot be valued according to our *intrinſic* merit.

It is our invariable cuſtom to *fix* in thoſe places where we can purchaſe the *moſt*, with the *leaſt*.

If theſe hints do not have proper *weight* given them, you ſhall hear another chinking before we take our final departure.

SILVER COIN.

* *Shillings without a head.*

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE, STATE—

That every thing was in a ſtate of fermentation in France—and that the *military* had refuſed to draw the trigger upon their couutrymen when ordered by the Count D'Artois, in Paris:—That the Duke of Orleans omits no opportunity to acquire popularity:—That forty of the principal clergy had joined the Commons—and that the *Tiers Etat* were continually receiving acceſſions of numbers to their party:

That the Ruſſians and Swedes are cutting throats, the former have taken a 44 gun ſhip from the latter—but that the Swedes had gained the advantage in an engagement by land.

That the Turks and the Allies are frequently engaged—and the former as uſual routed with

The following are the articles propoſed by the Emperor to the Commons of Brabant, and which they having refuſed to accede to, have been diveſted of all power.

Article 1. A fixed ſubſidy to be guarded as in Flanders.

Art. 2. Fifteen towns in the provinces to ſend Members to the States, inſtead of the three chief towns only.

Art. 3. The wiſhes of two Orders forming the majority to carry the conſent of the third.

Art. 4. The council of Brabant to ſeal and publiſh the edicts, regulations, &c. in the uſual form.

Theſe being all refuſed the Emperor has revoked all the charters of liberties granted to the people of Brabant.—Their archives and treaſure cheſts have been ſealed up by his officers, and a committee is appointed to manage the caſh accounts of the province.

It is eaſy to perceive how arbitrary this law is.—The Nobleſſe and Clergy dare not refuſe their conſent to the Emperor's will; and if the above articles were agreed to, the Commons would in fact become nothing more than proclaimers of the laws agreed to by the other two Orders.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 5.

It has been remarked, that ſince the outcry was raiſed about the Copper Coin, the Silver has depreciated in value, and what is entirely unaccountable upon any juſt principles, quarters, eighths, and ſixteenths of dollars of the old ſtamp, are depreciated by many into *piſtareens, half piſtareens, &c.* The dollars and parts of dollars of this deſcription, are really worth a premium upon the value of the new dollars, as is well known.

Money is ſo *very* plenty, and the fruits of the earth are ſo *very* ſcarce, that it cannot be wondered at, that the ſolid coin ſhould be ſo little eſteemed!

Coppers with the Jerſey ſtamp, are now current at two for a penny: It is to be hoped, that the *mint maſters* will be ſo moderate as not to glut the market.

The period aſſigned for the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs is drawing to a cloſe. Perhaps ſome, and indeed moſt of the public creditors expected that in the courſe of this ſeſſion, the public debt would have been a ſubject of contemplation. However, had they carefully eſtimated the objects that were to be previouſly accompliſhed, they could hardly have ſuppoſed that ſo few months would have brought our national legiſlation to ſo advanced a ſtage of the buſineſs, as that of PUBLIC CREDIT. Every reflecting man muſt be convinced, that a good ſyſtem of finance preſuppoſes a well-eſtabliſhed, operative government. If attempts are too ſoon made to fix appropriations, it is a thouſand chances to one, but that the calculations will be ſo fallacious, as to throw embarraſſment and uncertainty over the face of public affairs. Some data reſulting from an experiment muſt be obtained before the important ſubject of appropriation can be ſafely introduced and finally decided.

The debates on the ſubject of a permanent ſeat of government reflect the higheſt honor on the abilities of the ſeveral ſpeakers. Great juſtice was done to the arguments on both ſides, and the ſpectators, who were uncommonly numerous, expreſſed their approbation of the candor, and their admiration for the talents that were diſplayed on this intereſting occaſion. We will not pretend to determine how far it was policy to introduce the queſtion at the preſent moment; but we can affirm that it has been ably and honorably conducted.

There appears at the preſent day to be the happieſt diſpoſition among all claſſes to give all due honor to our civil rulers, and to pay a prompt obedience to the laws: This indication is among the moſt auſpicious preſages of our country, for without domeſtic peace, and tranquility, no art or profeſſion can be purſued with any degree of ſatisfaction—"*the hope of reward ſweetens labor,*" but if that hope is embittered by fear and anxiety, leſt the reſtleſs ſons of anarchy and diſcord ſhould blow into a flame the coals of ſtrife and party rage, and thus check the operations of law and government, the hand of the diligent is unnerved, langour and idleneſs ſucceed, and ſociety is rendered leſs eligible than a ſtate of nature.

Nature and art are combining to render the United States a great and happy people under the auſpices of the New Government.—Providence is crowning the year with its bounty: The vegetable world pours forth its treaſures in luxuriant profuſion—a more plentiful ſeaſon was perhaps never known—"*the valleys are covered with corn, and the hills rejoice on every ſide*"—health in general pervades our cities and towns—commerce from a thouſand ſources pours her rich treaſures iuto our lap—arts and huſbandry are daily receiving additional improvements—in theſe our inventions are unparallelled. What gives the finiſhing tint to the portrait is, That our Country is free—our earnings our own—protected by a wiſe, a juſt and equal conſtitution of government.

The people of France never appeared in a more exalted point of view than at the preſent important criſis. As friends to the equal rights of human nature, Americans cannot be indifferent ſpectators of their glorious exertions in the cauſe of liberty—and as allies and friends they cannot but wiſh them a compleat triumph, in eſtabliſhing a free conſtitution of government.

A correſpondent wiſhes to enquire what perſonage is meant by the letter writer from Frederickſburg in your laſt, under the terms OUR PRESIDENT—*whether he means the Preſident of a College in Virginia, or of any particular club af which the letter writer is a member; for as there are or may be more than one perſon of the ſame name who may loſe a parent, his account is too indefinite to be underſtood.* Q.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Wedneſday,	Sloop Lady Haley,	Tillinghaſt,	Rhode-Iſland,	
	Schooner Sincerity,	White,	Baltimore,	10 days.
	Sloop Herbert,	Colley,	Norfolk,	6 do.
	Sloop Dolphin,	Carpenter,	Savanna,	8 do.
	Brig William,	Maſtin,	Madeira,	42 do,
Thurſday,	Brig William,	Harriſon,	Dublin,	75 do.
	Brig Hull Packet,	Lawrance,	Hull.	
	Sloop ——,	Dominick,	St. Auguſtine,	——.
	Sloop St. John,	Nixen,	St. Thomas,	18 do.
	Sloop John,	Lowndes,	St. Croix,	18 do.
	Schooner Nancy,	Clark,	Baltimore,	7 do.

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once having engaged in the ſervice of their country: Their age, their wiſdom and experience, all warrant this diſcrimination. Mr. Sedgwick added many more obſervations to ſhew the policy and conſtitutionality of the diſcrimination, and concluded by ſaying, that he thought the real dignity of the Houſe ſo far from being diminiſhed by adopting the propoſition, that he conceived it was eſſentially connected with it.

Mr. Jackſon, in reply to the enquiry of Mr. Sedgwick,---Why have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice Preſident? obſerved, that the Preſident will be employed the whole of his time: the Vice Preſident may retire to his farm whenever he pleaſes. Reference is had to the wiſdom of the Senate---but how is this ſuperior wiſdom made to appear? If a diſtinction is to be made on this account, it follows that a difference ſhould be made between the ſeveral members of this Houſe, and alſo between thoſe of the Senate. We cannot be too cautious how we eſtabliſh an undue pre-eminence, and give an influence and importance to one branch of the legiſlature over the other: All governments tend to deſpotiſm as naturally as rivers run into the ſea. Deſpotiſm carries its points gradually by ſlow and imperceptible ſteps: Deſpotic power is never eſtabliſhed all at once: we ſhall, ere we are aware, get beyond the gulph, and then wonder how we got there: The ſervices of the Senate are not more arduous than ours; their proper buſineſs is legiſlation, and I never will conſent to any diſcrimination. Had I any idea that the queſtion would be determined in favor of diſcrimination, I ſhould be for calling the *ayes* and *noes*, and, ſhould it be ſo determined, I ſhall chooſe to enter my negative againſt it.

Mr. Page made a number of obſervations---which, as he ſpoke low, were not diſtinctly heard: thus much we collected, that he was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid that, in his opinion, the Senate ought to have permanent ſalaries, that they might be placed in an eligible and independent ſituation.

The propoſition for a diſcrimination was negatived.

F R I D A Y, July 17, 1789.

The petition of Leonard Harbough, ſtating that he had invented certain machines, calculated to ſave the expence of labour in huſbandry, &c. and praying for the encouragement of the legiſlature, was read, and laid on the table.

A letter to the Speaker, from the Poſt-Maſter-General, upon the ſubject of the Poſt-Office, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Lee.

The bill providing for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole, to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

The bill, providing for the government of the Weſtern territory was alſo read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, &c. the diſcuſſion of which produced a variety of amendments and alterations---theſe being finiſhed, the committee roſe and the chairman reported the bill with the amendments. The Houſe immediately proceeded to a conſideration of theſe amendments---which being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, for a third reading on Monday next.---The Houſe then adjourned to Monday morning, eleven o'clock.

M O N D A Y, July 20, 1789.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs was brought down from the Senate, concurred, with amendments.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanying the tonnage bill, approved and ſigned by him.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The Houſe then took up for a firſt reading the bill communicated from the Senate, to organize the judiciary department.---The ſubject of this bill was ordered to be taken up on Monday next.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill reſpecting the weſtern territory, and having gone through the conſideration of the ſame, it paſſed the Houſe.

T U E S D A Y, July 21, 1789.

The bill to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Madiſon then moved that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

Several members ſuggeſting that it would be more proper to refer the ſubject to a ſpecial committee, a motion was made in form, that a committee of one member from each ſtate be appointed, to take in conſideration the motion of the eighth June, [Mr. Madiſon's motion, offering certain amendments] together with the amendments propoſed by the Conventions of the different ſtates, and to report thereon.

Upon this motion a diffuſive debate enſued, which turned altogether upon the point of expediency as to the mode; it being agreed that it would be more proper for the Houſe to take the ſubject into conſideration. The principal argument in favor of the motion was drawn from the infinite embarraſſments which would take place, if the ſubject in its preſent irregular and diſordered ſtate ſhould come firſt before the whole Houſe, and the great delay which it would occaſion.

On the other hand it was chiefly contended, that the method propoſed would not give ſatisfaction to the people; and that it would not facilitate buſineſs, ſince the whole ſubject would, on the report of the committee, lie open to the Houſe.

The motion was however carried by a large majority; and the Houſe proceeded to ballot for the committee, which on counting the ballots was found to conſiſt of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Vining, Mr. Gale, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Burke and Mr. Baldwin.

The Houſe adjourned.

W E D N E S D A Y, July 22, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee on the reſolution reſpecting the Weſtern Territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in purſuance of the ſame.---Committee, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sylveſter, and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Carrol moved that the Houſe now take up the report of the committee on the ſubject of the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs.

This was however poſtponed, on Mr. Vining giving notice that this day he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a domeſtic department. This ſubject was connected with one immediately preceding, as this eſtabliſhment would provide a proper repoſitory for the public records of the legiſlature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this proviſion.

Mr. Vining moved a reſolution, that the Preſident of the United States be authorized and requeſted to provide a great and leſſer ſeal, with proper devices, for the uſe of the United States.

After ſome converſation, in which it was obſerved that ſuch a proviſion reſpecting the great ſeal was needleſs and improper, as one already exiſted, and ſome doubts were expreſſed as to the neceſſity of a privy-ſeal, it was agreed that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill, to preſcribe the form of commiſſions to be granted to the officers of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. Vining moved his reſolution reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a home department---comprehending and detailing a variety of domeſtic duties, which he ſaid were not included and provided for in any eſtabliſhment which had been already made.

The general principle of theſe reſolutions met with earneſt oppoſition from Mr. White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry, and others. It was contended that ſuch a department was unneceſſary, becauſe the functions to be executed in it would be properly diſtributed among the officers already created; that it was impolitic, becauſe it was expenſive, and becauſe an increaſe of great officers would alarm the people. It was ſaid that many of the duties propoſed to be annexed to the office were unimportant in themſelves; others might be performed by the chief magiſtrate; ſome might be executed by the miniſter of foreign affairs, and others again by the ſecretary of the Senate, or the clerk of this Houſe.

Mr. Vining replied at large to the arguments which were urged; and defended each clauſe of the reſolutions.

The queſtion was at length taken on the firſt clauſe, which provided generally for the eſtabliſhment of the department, and was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing a department of foreign affairs, providing that the department ſhould in future be denominated the Department of State, and that certain domeſtic duties, which he enumerated, ſhould be annexed to the department, ſuch as the keeping the ſeals, making out commiſſions, and affixing to them the ſeal of the United States, &c.

This motion was negatived, and the committee roſe without coming to a deciſion.---Adjourned.

F R I D A Y, July 24, 1789.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the regiſtering, and clearing of veſſels--- for regulating their tonnage, and the coaſting trade, which was read---voted that 100 copies be printed for the Houſe.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for their reſpective ſervices, was read a third time---this bill provides that the Vice-Preſident ſhall, in caſe the powers and duties of the Preſident devolve upon him, receive the compenſation allowed to the Preſident, and his allowance as Vice-Preſident is then to ceaſe.

Upon motion, it was voted that this bill be recommitted, and that the Houſe will this day reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into conſideration.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to ſaid bill, which impowers the Preſident of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, proper perſons to fill ſuch vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the Board of Commiſſioners on Accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congreſs, alſo authoriſing ſaid Board to appoint a Chief Clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the ſervice may require.

This amendment, after ſome debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. B o u d i n o t in the Chair.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident was then read, and amended, by more particularly ſpecifying the time when the compenſation ſhall commence, viz. “ At the time when they ſhall enter on the duties of their reſpective ſtations.”

The clauſe reſpecting the Vice-Preſident's receiving the compenſation of Preſident, in caſe the powers and duties of that office ſhould devolve upon him, was voted to be ſtruck out.

The committee then roſe---and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, was read, and taken into conſideration.

It was then moved that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the ſaid eſtimate was referred.

Upon motion it was voted that this committee conſiſt of eleven---the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Meſſrs. Livermore, Gerry, Wadſworth, Laurance, Cadwallader, Fitzſimons, Vining, Smith *(Maryland)* Madiſon, Smith *(S. C.)* Jackſon. Adjourned.

An ACT impoſing duties on Tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following duties ſhall be, and they are hereby impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels entered in the United States, that is to ſay, on all ſhips or veſſels built within the ſaid ſtates, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the ſaid ſtates, but on the 29th day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging, and during the time ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall continue to belong, wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton: On all ſhips or veſſels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of 30 cents per ton; on all other ſhips or veſſels, at the rate of 50 cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ſhip or veſſel built within the aforeſaid ſtates, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade or in the fiſheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ſhip or veſſel employed in the tranſportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coaſtwiſe, within the ſaid ſtates, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel be built within the ſaid ſtates, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall on each entry pay 50 cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall commence, and be in force, from and after the 15th day of Auguſt next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July twentieth, 1789.

G. W A S H I N G T O N, *Preſident of the United States.*

THE creditors of *John Garrett*, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

Philadelphia, July 25th, 1789.
RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS,
} Aſſignees.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of April laſt, a bay MARE COLT, riſing two years old, a a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ABRAHAM DUFFIELD.
Crocked-Billet, June 6, 1789.

our farmers are paying great attention to the culture of flax and hemp, which, ſhould they not be enabled to m ture themſelves, they can ſhip to a very great advantage northern brethren, who give a very liberal price for them.

G E O R G E - T O W N, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his fr this town, dated June 22.

“ The Indians have lately paid a viſit to our new ſettl on Green river, and murdered five perſons, who had only a there a few weeks before.---As this ſettlement lays at a derable diſtance from the inhabited part, it is feared tha new ſettlers will be much expoſed to the fury of the ſa who take every opportunity to diſtreſs our country, where find us weak, and off our guard.

“ Sad experience has fully convinced us, that Treaties thoſe people have only lulled us into an imaginary ſtate of for which hundreds have paid with their lives---in ſhort, as as we remain weak as we are, without ſupport and aid from Atlantic ſtates, Kentuckey muſt remain the theatre of mu and devaſtations.”

B E N N I N G T O N (Vermont) June 29.

Notwithſtanding the backwardneſs of the ſpring, and the favourable appearance of wheat, &c. the fore part of ſumm we are happy to inſert, on good authority, that the crops wheat, &c. have, in moſt of the northern towns in this ſtate, moſt promiſing appearance, graſs is flouriſhing, and corn perha ſcarce ever appeared better. The gloom is diſpelled from countenance of the induſtrious peaſant, and the pleaſing anti pation of plentiful harveſts relieves the mind amidſt the pre ſcarcity.

N E W - Y O R K, July 20.

A correſpondent obſerves that the confuſion and conſequ diſtreſs, occaſioned by the ſudden ſtoppage to the circulation of copper coin, are ſubjects that call for the immediate attention authority: The poorer claſs of citizens are peculiarly affected this circumſtance, many of whom had their little all inveſted this moſt uncertain of all human poſſeſſions---a fluctuating m dium: Many of the retail ſhops are ſhut: The cries are ſuſp ded in the ſtreets, and it is with difficulty the poor can purch bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market: This evil been long foreſeen, and yet the baſe trumpery called coppers (gre ty inferior to Wood's infamous braſs money) has been pouring upon us like a flood for many months paſt: Many of the m chants and ſhop-keepers, it is ſaid, have large ſums by them this coin, by which they will be great ſufferers.

On Friday morning laſt died, in the 67th year of her age, M *Suſannah Livingſton*, wife of his Excellency Governor Livingſ at his ſeat near Elizabeth-town. The next day her remains, lowed by a large and reſpectable concourſe of people, were in ed in the Preſbyterian burying ground, when a moſt excel funeral ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M‘Whorter.

July 23. It is expected that the gentlemen who are choſe repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the Congreſs of the Unit States, viz. Philip Schuyler and Rufus King, Eſquires, will ta their ſeats in that honorable body in a few days. Mr. King ar rived here yeſterday from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler, it is ſuppoſed, is now on his way from that city.

C O P P E R S.

City of NEW-YORK, *ſſ.*

At a Common Council held on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of July, 1789.

WHEREAS great inconveniencies have ariſen to the inhabitants of this city by the depreciation of the preſent circulating copper coin, occaſioned by the importation thereof from the neighbouring ſtates, in ſome of which this board is informed the ſame is eſtimated at a much leſs value than it hath for ſome time paſſed at in this city, and this board conceiving it their duty to interpoſe their advice on this intereſting occaſion, do recommend it to the inhabitants of this city, to receive and pay the ſaid coin at the rate of *forty-eight coppers* for *one ſhilling.*

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

The recommendation of the corporation of this city has greatly eaſed the minds of many; and we are aſſured that coppers now paſs pretty generally, agreeably thereto, viz. 48 for a ſhilling.

July 25. On Thurſday laſt that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMSON, Eſq; reſigned to the Preſident of the United States his office of Secretary to Congreſs---a poſt which he had filled for nearly fifteen years, with reputation to himſelf, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious ſmil'd upon our arms,
Or ſcenes adverſe ſpread terror and alarms,
Thro' every change the Patriot was the ſame---
And FAITH and HOPE attended *THOMSON*'s NAME.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *July* 29.

Sunday, the 19th inſtant, the brig Sally, Captain P. Wilder, arrived at Boſton from Falmouth, in 55 days, who has brought European papers to the 19th of May, from which the following articles are extracted:

V E N I C E, May 1.

Death of the Grand Signior.

On Wedneſday evening a courier arrived here with diſpatches from the Builo, at Conſtantinnople, to the ſenate, acquainting them with the ſudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any viſible previous illneſs. He was born the 20th of March 1725, and aſcended the Ottoman throne on the 21ſt of January 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be ſucceeded by his nephew Selim.

[An Engliſh paper of May 19, contains the following remarks on the above event.]

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the ſanguine hopes which the mediating powers entertained of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the three Imperial crowns.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid was the only perſon in his council who wiſhed for peace; it was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have carefully avoided, had he not been in ſome degree forced into it by the apprehenſion of a popular tumult, and a conſequent revolution; for the people called loudly for a declaration of war againſt Ruſſia, and went ſo far as to threaten to depoſe the Emperor if he continued to reſiſt the public wiſh on this head.

The late Sultan of Conſtantinople is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned by the party in favor of the war with Ruſſia; but tho' it is generally underſtood that this ſhocking ſtep was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, becauſe he was known to be againſt a peace with Ruſſia, until the Crimea ſhould be recovered from her, not the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the ſmalleſt ſhare in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderneſs of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgences and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made ſuch a return to his uncle as the moſt indulgent father could expect from the moſt grateful and affectionate ſon.

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